FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PECI, NEDIN HOXHA PRESENT CONDOLENCES AT SFRY EMBASSY

AU061253 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha; Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Ministry, called today at the SFRY Embassy and presented their condolences to Ambassador Branko Komatina on the demise of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY.

HOXHA ATTENDS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM CEREMONY

AU031850 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpts] A ceremony was held this morning at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on the occasion of the 80th birthday of Comrade Spiro Moisiu, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrades Adil Carcani, Spiro Koleka, Pilo Peristeri and Qiruako Mihali; Myslim Peza and Shefqet Peci, deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, veterans and others.

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi spoke on the occasion. He said, among other things, that, acting on the suggestion of the AWP Central Committee Secretariat, the Presidium of the People's Assembly decorates Comrade Spiro Moisiu with the Order of Freedom First Class, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, for his merits and distinguished service to the country, the people and the party.

The high decoration was then handed over to Comrade Spiro Moisiu by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

ATA REPORTS ON CHROMIUM ORE PRODUCTION

AU061001 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 6 May 80

["Chromium Deposits Have Increased 4 Fold in Albania During the Last Two Decades"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 6 (ATA)--The production of chromium ore extracted last year in Albanai was 176 times greater than in 1938. In the production of chromium ore Albania holds the first place in the world per capita of population and the third place as to the total production. Such an increase of production has become possible due to the discovery and commissioning of the new resources. Over the last two decades the number of the chromium deposits in Albania has increased 4 times.

The biggest mine of chormium is that of Bulqize (Diber District). During the current five-year plan its production will be 4.6 times greater than during the fifth five year plan, while the mining work processes will be increased 11 times. A factory for the enrichment of chromium ore has been set up near this mine. Another factory, bigger than the existing one, will go up this year.

Last year, in the Mat District, there was set up and commissioned self-reliantly a modern ferro-chromium plant, despite the difficulties created by the sabotaging activity of the Chinese revisionists. Actually, ferro-chromium is on the list of the Albanian export goods.

ZERI I POPULLIT: ATLANTIC ALLIANCE FACES DILEMMA IN IRAN

AU071042 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in an article that the Iranian revolution burnt the "card" of Iranian oil in the hands of the U.S. magnates and added their worry about the destiny of oil in the Middle East.

The challenge by this revolution, writes the newspaper further on, has put the U.S. partners in the Atlantic alliance into difficult dilemmas, which have also the smell of oil and which have been intensified still more after the U.S. pirate-like operation against Iran.

The article also exposes the expansionist aims of the Soviet social-imperialists, who, by waving the olive branch, are trying to seize the Iranian oil and gas. Follow extracts from the article:

The Iranian revolution stigmatized American imperialism, the leadership of the Atlantic alliance with hot iron, dealing a lethal blow to it in the basin rich in oil of the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East in general, that has been proclaimed by it as an "area of its vital interests", as an area of great strategic and economic importance.

The revolution burnt the "card" of Iranian oil in the hands of the American magnates. Oil ceased to be a monopoly of theirs. In the chain of other anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist measures, the Revolutionary Council also applied oil embargo against the United States etc, refuted the use of dollar in the international payments. Of great importance to the defence of the national interests of Iran and its independent development are also the measures adopted for the arrangement of oil production in conformity with the perspective interests of the exploitation of its resources, as well as the orientations for the development of oil processing industry, the aim of which is to avoid the consequences of the neocolonialist expansion. And the Carter administration is greatly worried not only for the lost positions in Iran, but also for the burning example provided by the Iranian revolution, for the destiny of oil in the Middle East.

That is why, speculating under the pretext of the issue of "hostages", U.S. imperialism uses, with the greatest cynicism, brutality and arrogance, all the means against Iran, beginning with the threats and savage economic blockade down to the open fascist aggression.

The anti-imperialist and liberation struggle of the peoples which is seething in Asia, Africa and elsewhere and especially the challenge by the Iranian revolution, the article continues, have aggravated the interimperialist conflicts and has put the partners of the Atlantic alliance into dilemma. The White House, waving the stick of dictate, required that these partners, too, immediately and completely adopt political and economic sanctions against Iran, just as the United States did. But the partners of America, who did not spare the pompous statements for their "loyalty" to the Atlantic alliance, could not and cannot forget the grave consequences of the Iranian oil embargo, and the other consequences it may bring about to the perspective of the course of events in the Middle East, and in general, in the Arab world, cannot fail to bear in mind the constant warnings of the leaders of the Iranian revolution that they will cut off the oil supply in case the other Western countries will join the aggressive policy, the economic sanctions and blockade of the United States.

They have their special interests and it is precisely these interests which lie on the foundation of their stands and which exclude the possibility of speaking with the same language.

For the sake of "Atlantic solidarity" and allegedly to restrain the USA in "undertaking dangerous military steps", the article says, they concluded a compromise according to which the application of economic sanctions be decided at the coming meeting in Venice. But Carter did not wait for the decision of European allies and undertook a pirate-like military operation against Iran, which failed with shame. The hysteria of U.S. imperialism, the criminal attempts to regain its neocolonialist positions in Iran and to restore its domination of the Iranian oil skipped all the stages and aggravated still more the sharp contradictions and disagreements corroding the Atlantic alliance. If until yesterday the allies of America did not welcome the economic blockade against Iran and dragged on the implementation of restrictive measures, now they are turning their eye more and more on the Arab oil further sharpening the relations between them and finding themselves in more difficult dilemmas.

Resorting also to the economic blockade to divert Iran from the road of its resolute anti-imperialist struggle and put out the Iranian revolution, Washington and its allies have brought about that the course of events be with consequences contrary to the accounts of U.S. imperialism. The anti-imperialist tendency of Iranian revolution has become sharper and the burden of Iranian challenge weighs more heavily on them. Iran has not subdued in face of their pressure and has unwaveringly used the oil weapon against U.S. imperialism and the other imperialist forces which have put themselves at its service.

The leadership and its partners of the Atlantic alliance have pinned hopes on the economic blockade against Iran, on their disruptive intrigues against the oil producing countries, on the conjunctural bargains to compensate temporarily the Iranian oil. On their part, the Soviet social-imperialism, contending with U.S. imperialism, tries to divert the attention of the world public opinion from its barbarous aggression against Afghanistan and make use of the situation arisen in Iran for its hegemonic and expansionist interests, to regain the lost Iranian gas and penetrate more deeply in the Arab oil market. The Soviet social-imperialists are waving the olive branch to their neighbour, but the Iranian people clearly see that behind this lurk the ambitions of Moscow which is so eager for the Iranian oil.

The example of the Iranian embargo and gained experience are making ever more conscious the Middle East peoples of the great role of the oil weapon in their just struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism, against hegemonism and neocolonialism, for their independent national development. The economic blockade is being turned against those who use and want to use it against Iran. Since the early days of its existence, socialist Albania has coped with the savage blockades of international imperialism to which those of the Soviet and Chinese modern revisionists were added as well. But through its heroic struggle it has always broken through blockades, preserving intact its national independence and sovereignty and is distinguished for its impetuous, dynamic, stable and all-round development, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR SFRY 7 MAY

AU071453 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA)--A Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, left for Yugoslavia today. It will attend the mourning ceremony of Josip Broz Tito's burial. The delegation includes Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, and Bulgaria's Ambassador to Yugoslavia Rayko Nikolov.

Zhivkov Congratulates Kolisevski

AU052015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidium, reading as follows: "Please accept my sincere congratulations on the occasion of your election as president of the SFRY Presidency. I wish you fruitful work in the further construction of socialism in Yugoslavia, and for the happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Yugoslav peoples.

"I take advantage of the opportunity to express my conviction that the relations between our socialist neighbor countries will continue to be expanded and intensified also in the future, for the benefit of peace and socialism in the Balkans and throughout the world."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Tito Biography

AU070955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 80 p 8

["J.B. Tito, SFRY President and President of the LCY"]

[Text] Born on 25 May 1892 in the village of Kumrovec, Croatia, he [Tito's name not used] attended and finished a school for locksmiths and mechanics, after which he worked as a metal worker in Croatia, Slovenia, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany. In 1910 he became a member of the union of metallurgical workers and of the Social Democratic Party. After the declaration of World War I, he was imprisoned for his anti-war propaganda activities and later sent to the Carpathian front, where he was wounded and sent as prisoner of war to Russia. During the October Revolution he joined the side of the revolutionary Russian workers and peasants. In 1920 he returned to Yugoslavia, where he joined the ranks of the Yugoslav Communist Party. He worked as a mechanic in various towns of the country. In 1928 he became secretary of the regional metallurgical workers union and of the union of the leather industry workers for Croatia, as well as becoming secretary of the Zagreb local communist party committee. Because of his revolutionary activites, he was dismissed, arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to exile. In 1934 he went underground. During the same year he became a member of the Pokrayn committee of the Communist Party for Croatia, and at the fourth party conference in Ljubljana, he was admitted to the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and elected to the Politburo of the party's Central Committee. In 1935 he participated in the Seventh Comintern Congress as a member of the Yugoslav delegation. Under cover, he returned to his country in 1936 and became organizational secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Pary Central Committee. Since 1937 he has been secretary general. During the years of World War II, in his role as supreme commander in chief, he organized and led the struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against fascism.

In November 1943, during the second session of the Antifascist Vece (council) for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) he was elected chairman of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia as well as proclaimed marshal of Yugoslavia. After the country's liberation he assumed, simultaneously, the duties of general secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party (LCY) and the most responsible state and political posts, such as chairman of the government, minister of national defense, chairman of the National Front of Yugoslavia (1945-54). Since January 1953, he has been president of the republic. In 1974, after the adoption of a new Yugoslav constitution, he was declared president of the SFRY for life. Since October 1966 he has been president of the LCY. At the 10th LCY Congress in 1974, he was elected president of the party for life.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS MUSKIE STATEMENT TO SENATE COMMITTEE

AU071927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Edmund Muskie, the newly appointed U.S. secretary of state, has made a statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee emphasizing that in his capacity as principal adviser to the U.S. administration on foreign policy, he will make no concessions in this respect. Thus Muskie indicated that he will not allow President Carter's national security adviser, Brzezinski, to assume his functions. At the same time, however, he supported the basic trends in the foreign policy of the Carter administration that, as is known, were dictated by Brzezinski.

PDRY PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER VISIT

AU061014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Muhammad Saleh Isma'il Luthie, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo and Central Committee secretary, who had visited our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, left our country today. At Sofia airport the visitor was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee. Among those present was also (Muhammad Haiber Lusuk), charge d'affaires ad interim of the PDRY Embassy in Sofia.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW MINISTER OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

AU071851 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA)--The State Council has issued a decreee whereby Mr Stoyan Zhulev is relieved from the post of minister of light industry because of changing his job. Mr Rumen Serbezov has been appointed minister of light industry. Mr Stoyan Zhulev has been awarded the high order "The People's Republic of Bulgaria" 1st Degree for his services in the development of light industry.

STATE PARTY LEADERS ATTEND SOFIA 1 MAY CELEBRATION

AU051710 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 2 May carries on pages 1 and 2 a 4,000-word report on Sofia's 1 May celebration. The report describes the significance of the holiday, the work successes of the Bulgarian working people and the present international situation. In this context it is said in the report: "The imperialist forces, whose most active representative is the present U.S. administration, are reviving the 'cold war' and designing plans for its hot continuation.

"On the very eve of 1 May mankind indignantly condemned the frustrated crazy military action organized in a purely gangster manner by the U.S. President against Iran."

Further on the report describes the atmosphere in Sofia, the participants in the manifestation and the enthusiasm of the working people. "With prolonged applause the participants in the manifestation greeted the following comrades reviewing the manifestation: Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev and Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev and Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Elena Lagad nova, chairman of the Committee of the Bulgarian Women Movement; Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism; Nikolay Georgiev, Lalyu Ganchev, Yanko Markov and Aleksi Ivanov, secretaries of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union Permanent Board; Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Sofia City Committee first secretary; Nikolay Dyulgerov, BCP Sofia Okrug Committee first secretary; Atanas Konstantinov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Sofia Okrug People's Committee; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee; and Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut."

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV CELEBRATES VICTORY DAY

AU071838 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] A festive celebration marking the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany opened at the central army house in Sofia tonight. Attending the celebration were: Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; and generals and officers. Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army; Col [name indistinct], Soviet military, naval and air attache to Bulgaria, and the military attaches of the fraternal socialist countries also attended. Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense, read a report.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES PDRY LEADER ON ELECTION

AU070804 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, on the occasion of his election to the post of president of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation established between our two countries will develop and be intensified to the benefit of our two peoples, for the achievement of our common goals in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES KARAMANLIS ON ELECTION

AU052017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to the president of the Republic of Greece--Konstandinos Karamanlis--congratulating him on his election to this post. The telegram expresses conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation existing between Bulgaria and Greece will continue to develop along ascending lines in the interest of our two neighborly peoples, and in the interest of the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL VISITS

AU071501 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA)--Mr Georgios Pelagias, director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, visited Bulgaria from May 4 through 7 at the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for consultations on bilateral issues and on topical international issues of mutual interest.

During his visit, he was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs.

TRADE UNIONS CONDEMN 'IMPERIALIST' PROVOCATIONS IN CUBA

AU061725 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA)--The Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, on behalf of Bulgaria's workers, expresses its deep concern and indignation over the frequent recent provocations against the peaceful life of the people in socialist Cuba. The provocations against the island of liberty are a fresh confirmation of the irresponsible policy of the reactionary imperialist circles of the USA, aimed at aggravating the international situation, against the struggle of the Latin American peoples and the peoples of the Caribbean area for freedom and independent developments.

In these days of trial socialist Cuba is not alone. The Bulgarian trade unions, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism and international workers' solidarity, express their unreserved backing to the workers and people of fraternal Cuba, and join the appeal of the World Federation of Trade Unions for proclaiming May 8 a day of solidarity with the Cuban revolution, with the peoples of Latin America and of the Caribbean area, the declaration reads.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV TO CEMA SESSION--On 5 May Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the 95th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. At Sofia airport, Andrey Lukanov was seen off by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 5 May 80 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA--Sofia, May 4 (BTA)--A creative cooperation agreement was signed here today between the Union of Bulgarian Artists and the National Union of Artists of Angola. The agreement provides for the exchange of exhibitions and for the organization of exchanged visits of artists from the two countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 4 May 80 AU]

HUSAK LEAVES FOR BELGRADE; HOMAGE PAID AT SFRY EMBASSY

Departure Ceremonies

LD071504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left Prague today by air for Belgrade to attend the funeral of the late president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists Josip Broz Tito.

Other members of the delegation are: Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Oldrich Pavlovsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman and Josef Havlin; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ; and other representatives.

After the Czechoslovak national anthem, Comrade Gustav Husak received a report from the commander of the Honor Guard of Prague garrison which formed in the airport area.

Accompanied by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, Comrade Husak reviewed the honor guard. A military band then played a festive march.

At 1600 the special plane carrying the Czechoslovak party and state delegation took off for Belgrade.

Homage Paid

LD071350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Representatives of the Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, came to the Yugoslav Embassy in Prague today to convey their condolences on the death of Josip Broz Tito.

A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, led by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, also came to pay homage to the memory of Josip Broz Tito.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: IMPERIALIST ATTACKS ON CUBA WILL FOUNDER

AU071100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 May 80 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "They Do Not Yet Know the People of Cuba: Millions of People Condemn Anti-Cuban Provocations"]

[Excerpts] FOR THE PAST DAYS AND WEEKS IT HAS BEEN VERY WELL KNOWN IN OUR COUNTRY THAT ONE OF THE LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF HOSTILE ACTIONS AGAINST CUBA IS THE PRESENT WHIPPING-UP OF EVENTS AT THE PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN HAVANA.

At the beginning of April about 10,000 Cubans wanting to leave their fatherland thronged to the embassy in slightly more than 48 hours. With the aid of their allies, the imperialist forces had prepared for these "events" long before they happened, even if only because the United States and certain Latin American states had frozen for a long period of time the issuance of entry visas to those Cubans whom the Cuban Government had allowed to leave the country.

Naturally, even in Cuba there are some people who--under the impression of simplified, frequently bragging statements by Cubans who have lived in the United States for some time (since last year they have been coming in masses to visit their old fatherland)--have succumbed to the dream of a "consumer" style of life. Nevertheless, even the bourgeois newspapers concede that the overwhelming majority of those who had come to the Peruvian Embassy consists of criminal and declassed elements.

THE TYPICAL THING IS THAT THE BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA IS ORGANIZING A CAMPAIGN EXACTLY AROUND THESE KINDS OF PEOPLE, WHILE ON THE OTHER HAND WRITING ABOUT THE TERROR IN EL SALVADOR ONLY AS THOUGH IT WERE A BIZARRE PAGE IN THE CENTRAL AMERICAN POLITICAL FERMENT. IT WRITES ABOUT THE SITUATION IN GUATEMALA IN THE SAME VEIN, AND IT DOESN'T DEMUR IN THE LEAST ABOUT THE POPULATION IN PUERTO RICO BEING SUBJECTED TO COLONIAL OPPRESSION, OR ABOUT THE SYSTEMATIC U.S. EFFORTS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THAT ISLAND. THEY ARE NOT BOTHERED BY THE FACT THAT IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN STEPPING UP THE MILITARY TENSION IN THE CARIBBEAN.

Washington's "anger" is now being directed against Mexico, which Washington is now trying to intimidate by the "Soviet threat", allegedly directed against the Mexican crude oil--which is as absurd as the intimidation of countries around the Persian Gulf. According to this intimidation, the Soviet Union, the greatest crude oil producer in the world and the only industrial country to export crude oil in large amounts, a state with enormous reserves of this raw material, is allegedly bent on acquiring crude oil from the Near and Middle East! Mexico has earned the increased "attention" of its great northern neighbor because President Jose Lopez Portillo has just announced his upcoming trip to Havana this summer. This is an obvious manifestation of solidarity with Cuba.

YES, CUBA IS NOT ALONE, AND THUS THE GROSS PRESSURE, COMBINED WITH ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT THE FIRST SOCIALIST COUNTRY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, THE STATE WHICH CHAIRS THE POWERFUL NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, IS ENCOUNTERING A BARRIER OF REJECTION. Simultaneously it is meeting with a barrier of respect for what Cuba has achieved during the 21 years of its free development, despite the difficult conditions of the imperialist blockade, thanks to its efforts and particularly the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

AT THE SAME TIME THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST 2 DECADES AND OF THE PRESENT CONFIRMS THAT THE MAIN SUPPORT OF CUBA'S REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES LIES EXACTLY IN ITS PEOPLE, WHO ARE NOW BEING ATTACKED AND SLANDERED BY THE IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA CENTERS AND RIGHTWING BOURGEOIS PRESS OF THE CAPITALIST WORLD. All the attacks and intrigues against socialism, against Cuba's independent and dynamic advance, will founder on these people, led by the Communist Party of Cuba.

PANAMANIAN PARTY LEADER HAILS RELATIONS WITH CSSR

LD071652 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Prague--"We cannot remain indifferent to the latest events in Central America.

"We cannot passively watch national crises in this part of the world," general secretary of the Party of the Panamanian People Ruben Dario Sousa, has told CETEKA. He said that all changes in Central America should be viewed in the context of the struggle of the Panamanian people for sovereign control of the Panama Canal. This struggle and its results have considerably weakened the positions of imperialism in this part of the world and created new and better conditions for the struggle of the Latin American nations for their national liberation, Ruben Dario Sousa said. "The line of our party is clear: Support every revolutionary effort, every struggle against imperialism and for national liberation. Our party uses its influence in the country to increase the aid of all patriotic and democratic forces to progressive forces in Nicaragua. A similar position is shared also by our government which provides substantial aid to Nicaragua."

"The case of El Salvador is quite different," Ruben Dario said and pointed out that in that country "imperialism uses its experience from Nicaragua. It aims at isolating progressive forces in El Salvador, at dividing those forces which supported Nicaragua. Part of these imperialist plans are the U.S. [words indistinct] Caribbean and the whole campaign against Cuba." He pointed out that imperialism concentrates in these efforts particularly on those forces which are weaker, for instance some social democratic and Christian democratic parties in Latin America, and admitted that this situation has caused considerable political difficulties. "At present, our prime task is to reunite all progressive forces in El Salvador, all those forces which are against a return of the extreme right to power. Part of this effort is the plan for the calling of an international conference aimed at unifying the political line in this region in order to prevent the realization of imperialist plans," Ruben Dario Sousa stressed.

On relations between his party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party Ruben Dario Sousa stressed that his visit to Czechoslovakia clearly indicates the level of their friendship and cooperation. "We are very happy that we could see for ourselves the immense enthusiasm of the Czechoslovak people over the results achieved in the 35 years since Czechoslovakia's liberation," he said.

As regards his party's stand on the present situation in Panama, Ruben Dario Sousa stressed the significance of the party's legalization and said that it supports the present government which is realizing a number of significant changes both in social policy and economy. "The economic structure of our state has changed. The [word indistinct] production enterprises in the state sector is increasing and agricultural cooperatives are being established. Our government is promoting its relations with the nonaligned movement and also contacts with Cuba are intensifying. Our state maintains contacts with most of socialist countries, supports national liberation movements in Africa, Asia and other continents. Our government has a clearly anti-imperialist and democratic character," Ruben Dario Sousa stressed.

USSR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS WITH POLEDNIK

LD080902 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 7 May 80

[Te.*] A delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Aleksandr Bulga.v, chairman of its all-union leadership, which is attending the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, was received in Prague today by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Also present at the meeting was Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

SOVIET, CSSR AMBASSADORS CELEBRATE CSSR LIBERATION

Prague Reception

LD082152 Prague CTK in English 2011 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Prague--Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Alexandr Botvin gave a reception here on Wednesday on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism. Present at the reception were Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium--Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kampny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart, secretaries of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, and chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Miroslav Capka.

Heads of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Committee departments, head secretaries of the Communist Party regional committees, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal and Czech governments and other representatives of the Czechoslovak political and public life were also among the guests. A delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by its chairman Alexandr Bulgakov, a delegation of the Soviet Army and Soviet war veterans, senior representative of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces in Czechoslovakia Col-Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia Col-Gen Dmitriy Yazov and other Soviet officers were also present at the reception.

Moscow Dinner

LD072358 Prague CTK in English 2009 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Moscow, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union Cestmir Lovetinsky gave a dinner here on Wednesday on the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the new Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Attending the dinner were Politburo member and secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Andrey Kirilenko, party Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces and Soviet First Deputy Defence Minister Viktor Kulikov, and other officials. Also present were members of a delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, led by its general secretary Miroslav Zavadil.

BRATISLAVA AKTIV DISCUSSES NEW SYSTEM OF PLANNED MANAGEMENT

AU051806 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 1 May 80 p 2

[CTK report: "Ideological Aktiv"]

[Text] Yesterday an all-district ideological aktiv for selected party functionaries was organized by the Bratislava CPSL district committee. Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke on the tasks ensuing from the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the subsequent CPSL Central Committee session. The participants in the aktiv also acquainted themselves with the political and ideological aspects of the set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy after 1980.

RADIO NOTES MUSKIE CONFIRMATION, POLICY REMARKS

DW080940 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0506 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The U.S. Senate in Washington yesterday confirmed Edmund Muskie as the new U.S. secretary of state. Muskie was chosen by President Carter as the successor to Cyrus Vance who handed in his resignation in protest against the military action in Iran.

Prior to the vote Muskie explained basic features of his future work to the Foreign Relations Committee. This policy will be based on a strong national defense, solid alliances, as well as on regular consultations with the NATO partners.

At the same time he came out for a balanced policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Muskie defended the SALT II agreement which, he said, is not a present but a balanced agreement which reduces threats in the interest of the American people.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES CRITICISM OF U.S. CARIBBEAN MOVES

AU070935 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 80 p 2

[G.P. commentary: "We Are Standing by Cuba--Imperialist Policy of Threats Endangers World Peace"]

[Text] An international storm of protest has flared up against the planned military maneuvers of the United States in the Caribbean, immediately off the coast of socialist Cuba. Together with personalities, parties and organizations all over the world, the GDR people emphatically condemn these new machinations of imperialism which are threatening peace and at the same time profess their affiliation with the fraternal Cuban people.

The FDGB--the biggest class organization of the GDR's working people--demands on behalf of its more than eight million members that Washington cease its provocative war game and desist from any attempt at interference in the internal affairs of Cuba and all peoples of that region. The members of the Free German Youth reaffirm that they firmly stand at the side of the Cuban youth taking part in the protest marches of millions of Cubans against the U.S. machinations. The GDR mass organizations, among them the DFD, [Democratic Women's League of Germany] fully support the following demands raised during demonstrations and meetings in Havana, Santiago de Cuba and other towns:

--The definitive abolition of the U.S. blockade against Cuba;

--The dissolution of the illegal U.S. base in Guantanamo;

--The halting of the U.S. flights over Cuba;

--The ending of diversionary and aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism against the isle of freedom in the Caribbean.

"Hands off Cuba:"--This was, is and remains our slogan. It is all the more valid today since the prevention of a grave attack on peace and security in the world is at stake. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. war maneuvers of hundreds of ships and thousands of personnel announced for this week are not only directed against socialist Cuba, that "Beacon of freedom among the Americas," but the U.S. muscleflexing is directed at the entire Central American region, where the social and national liberation movement of the peoples has taken a visible upswing in recent times. In the style of its infamous gunboat diplomacy, Washington wants to intimidate the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and the progressive and democratic movements in all of Latin America.

The rattling of sabers staged by the Pentagon, however, threatens the peace, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries not only in that sphere of our globe--the martial activities are not an isolated and haphazard phenomenon, but turn out to be another component of the global aggressive designs of imperialism. This shows yet again the imperialist skill in applying and coordinating a whole range of instruments against freedom, detente, security and freedom of the peoples simultaneously at different points in the world.

In a letter to UN Secretary-General Waldheim, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca pointed to the connection between the serious provocation against his country and the massive efforts of Washington to win back its supremacy in various areas of the world. Indeed, the threatening mien of the United States in the Caribbean, the insidious attack of U.S. air gangsters on Iran and the fleet concentration in the Persian Gulf, just as the Brussels NATO diktat to deploy qualitatively new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the long-term rearmament program of NATO, are links of one chain.

The motive is invariably the same, springing from the historical defensive in which imperialism finds itself. It is not ready to accept the irrefutable fact that the balance of forces in the world is changing for the benefit of peace and progress. Therefore, its most aggressive and most shortsighted representatives play the card of the "policy of strength" and confrontation.

But attempts to stay the wheel of history, let alone to turn it back, have always been doomed to fail sooner or later. The fiasco of the invaders of the Bay of Pigs 20 years ago has sufficiently proved this. This playing with fire, however, is dangerous all the same and requires utmost vigilance. The policy of threat and blackmail meets with the determined resistance of the Cuban people, as Fidel Castro has clearly stated during the May manifestation in Havana. "We will never cease," he said, "to defend our dignity, our integrity and national sovereignty." In this task the Cuban fraternal people can count on our firm solidarity, sympathy and the support of all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world.

Denouncements Reported

AU071120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 May 80 pp 1, 2

["GDR Public Denounces U.S. Provocation; Hands Off the Courageous Fraternal Cuban People; Working People Against the Dangerous Baiting of the Pentagon; Washington's Military Actions Are an Attack on Detente"]

[Excerpts] Berlin (ND)--The GDR citizens resolutely denounce the peace-threatening maneuvers planned by the United States in the Caribbean off the coast of socialist Cuba. The solidarity of the GDR's working people is affirmed in many expressions of opinion and positions. The U.S. policy of provocation is emphatically pilloried as a threat to world peace.

National Council of the National Front

The National Council of the GDR's National Front has lodged a resolute protest against the planned U.S. naval maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. These maneuvers are part of the dangerous attacks initiated by imperialism against the people's peace and security. They are aimed "against the Cuban example of free life, national dignity and social progress and at the same time against the progressive trends in Central America."

The protest statement goes on to say: "The National Council of the GDR's National Front supports the demands of the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution and assures the fraternal Cuban people of the active solidarity of the socialist peoples movement in the GDR."

The GDR Peace Council

The GDR Peace Council has denounced with indignation the new dangerous provocations of U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean Sea. The statement reads in part: "We demand that all actions hostile to international law and peace against free socialist Cuba be stopped immediately and that the United States withdraw without delay from the illegally occupied Guantanamo military base." The GDR Peace Council declares its imperturbable solidarity with the courageous Cuban people in their just struggle for the defense of peace and sovereignty.

NAUMANN, DELEGATION MEET WITH FRENCH CP OFFICIALS IN PARIS

Meeting With Town Councillors

LD061708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Paris--The delegation of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive led by First Secretary Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received on Tuesday in the Paris town hall by the Communist Group of Town Councillors.

(Henri Maier), chairman of the group, cordially welcomed the GDR guests on behalf of the 22 town councillors of the French Communist Party. He reported on the group's work in the interest of the Paris population, which is especially concerned with defending the rights of the workers and employees, the unemployed, young people who cannot find a first job, pensioners and foreign workers.

Konrad Naumann reported on the activity of the SED municipal deputies in Berlin. He stressed the internationalist solidarity between the two parties and expressed the SED Bezirk Executive's readiness to invite Paris councillors to the GDR capital so that they can acquaint themselves with socialist development.

Meeting With Politburo Member

LD062010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Paris--Konrad Naumann was received on Tuesday afternoon by Pierre Juqin, member and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, in the Central Committee building. A friendly discussion took place on the basis of the traditional fraternal relations between the two parties.

The delegation earlier visited an architect's office which carries out important town planning projects and is working on the Les Halles project in the center of old Paris.

AXEN RECEIVES VISITING YEMENI POLITBURO MEMBER

LD071718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, received on Wednesday members of the Politburo and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, who is on a visit to the GDR. During the meeting Badhib handed over a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY and premier, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

During the meeting, which took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, Badhib briefed Axen on topical questions of the Yemeni Socialist Party's policy and on developments in the PDRY and the Middle and Near East.

Axen briefed him on some topical questions of the GDR's domestic and foreign policies as well as on the results of the meeting of European communist and workers parties in Paris.

Both sides noted full agreement on all questions discussed. They stressed their concern at the serious international situation which has arisen as a result of the aggressive policy of confrontation by the present U.S. administration, especially in the region of the Persian Gulf and in the Caribbean. They emphasized both parties' determination to reject the dangerous machinations by the United States and its allies and to clear the path for the continuation of detente.

The representatives of both parties emphasized their parties' intention to strengthen and deepen further the close friendly relations between both states, parties and peoples in accordance with the November 1979 treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the PDRY.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD071424 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, today received the delegation of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society, which is visiting the GDR on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation. He briefed the delegation, which is headed by cosmonaut Filipchenko, on the organization's work for the deepening of the fraternal relations between the two countries. Erich Mueckenberger stressed that the main concern of the members of the German-Soviet Friendship Society is to contribute to the safeguarding of peace and detente.

KRENZ RECEIVES GUINEAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD050956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Berlin--An agreement on friendship and cooperation was signed in Berlin on Sunday between the FDJ and Guinean Youth of the African Democratic Revolution [JRDA] for the years 1981 and 1982.

The first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, and the secretary of the JRDA, Koumba Diakite, praised the steady development of friendly relations between the FDJ and JRDA. The Guinean guests paid high tribute to the FDJ friendship brigades' work in this African country. Egon Krenz and Koumba affirmed their organizations' unshakeable solidarity with the just struggle of the Cuban people, particularly Cuban youth, against imperialist machinations. A cordial send-off was given on Sunday to the JRDA delegation after its visit of several days to the GDR.

BULGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, FDJ MEMBERS

AU051804 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3/4 May 80 p 2

["Bulgarian Delegation at the FDJ Central Council"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A delegation of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union of Bulgaria under the leadership of Central Committee Secretary Aleksandr Emilov visited the GDR to study the FDJ's experiences in implementing the decisions of the 9th SED Congress. On Friday [2 May] Egon Krenz, first secretary of the SED Central Council, received the delegation for friendly talks. He briefed the guests about topical problems of the SED's domestic and foreign policy and the multifaceted initiatives of the FDJ for the strengthening and protection of the GDR.

During its stay the Bulgarian delegation also met with FDJ members and officials as well as with state leaders in the capital of the GDR and in Schwerin and Potsdam Bezirke; at the Berlin-Marzahn construction site; in the Narva Veb combine; and at the Schwerin Veb Plastmaschinen works. A cordial conversation took place at the SED Central Committee's house with Wolfgang Herger, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the youth section.

HAGER SPEECH AT RAVENSBRUECK CONCENTRATION CAMP REPORTED

AU061400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 80 p 2

[Report on speech by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a rally at the Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp Memorial on 3 May 1980]

[Text] "Thirty-five years have passed since the barbaric enemy of mankind--Hitler fascism--collapsed under the blows of the Soviet Army and all the forces of the anti-Hitler coalition, and since the hour of liberation struck for the peoples of Europe and the German people," stated Kurt Hager. He recalled that the Soviet Union bore the main brunt of the war against fascism. It made the greatest sacrifices for the peoples' freedom and national independence. It inflicted the decisive defeats on the fascist armies. And the comrades, and class brothers in Red Army uniforms were the ones who sprang the gates of the women's concentration camp at Ravensbrueck 35 years ago and who brought freedom to the women, children and girls who had survived the fascist terror.

Gratitude to the Soldiers With the Red Star

"We bow our heads before the soldiers bearing the red star. Glory and honor to Soviet women and girls; glory and honor to the antifascists of many countries who gave their lives for peace, democracy and socialism, for the freedom and happy future of their peoples," Kurt Hager stated on behalf of the 40,000 participants in the memorial rally. "With grief and reverence we pay homage to all victims of the Hitler regime."

History knows many disgraceful pages of the degradation, oppression and exploitation of women, primarily by the imperialist system of domination. One of the most disgraceful instances was the setting up of the Ravensbrueck concentration camp, the biggest concentration camp for women during the Nazi regime, in which 92,000 became victims of fascist barbarism. They were gassed, slain, or worked to death in the arms industry. They starved to death or died on the death march--with liberation within reach. Too many of those tormented and tortured did not live to see the anxiously awaited hour of liberation.

"Hitler fascism strove," the speaker underscored, "to mercilessly destroy every one of its enemies, including the women and girls who had dared take up the fight against the Hitler dictatorship for a dignified life or, who according to the usage of the fascist demagogues were rated as "racially inferior." Today at this powerful rally we recall all those dead, all the murdered children of Ravensbrueck, all the girls and women who were killed in the gas chambers or who slowly pined away in the camp."

Unbroken and Courageous Despite Agony and Death

"We have forgotten nothing and shall never forget," Kurt Hager exclaimed to the applause of the audience, "nor shall we forget the heroic spirit of community, of international solidarity and resistance that inspired the inmates. It was the prerequisite for saving the lives of many women and for defying the terror of the SS and of its lackeys. The Nazi henchmen murdered tens of thousands but were unable to break the determination to fight of the antifascists, first and foremost of the communists."

The speaker recalled the agonizing interrogations in Gestapo hells, the many years of jail and imprisonment that many of the incarcerated women had already suffered when entering the camp. "But they did not lose their courage; even in the concentration camp they joined the front of the anti-fascist struggle. They knew: Our struggle is just; we shall be victorious."

The courageous women who defied fascism in Ravensbrueck included Rosa Thaelmann, the companion of our unforgotten Ernst Thaelmann, the chairman of the KPD. The Nazi's intention to murder her was foiled by the daring actions of some women. Attempts to save Olga Benario Prestes, the combat companion of the chairman of the Communist Party of Brazil, failed however. She had to enter the Bernburg gas chamber.

"To remember the dead who fell in the struggle against fascism," Kurt Hager said, "implies more for us than just honorable remembrance and recollection. The struggle of the antifascist resistance strugglers constitutes a brilliant model of loyalty and dedication to the people's cause of determination and readiness for sacrifice. The struggle also is a model of the hatred of imperialism and fascism, of inhumanity and any form of incitment of peoples, a hatred that is necessary because of humanity."

The spokesman pointed to the stela at the entrance to the Ravensbrueck memorial monument and quoted the words of Anna Seghers, carved there, that are particularly addressed to the young generation: "They are the mothers and sisters of all of us. You would not be able today to freely study or play--nay, perhaps you would not even have been born had not such women placed their frail, delicate bodies like protective steel shields in front of you and your future throughout the entire period of fascist terror."

Having pointed out how the legacy of the antifascist strugglers was fulfilled in the GDR, Kurt Hager paid tribute to women's role in social progress.

Our people's liberation from fascism also initiated the liberation of women.

The GDR's successes in the building of socialism are unthinkable without the active collaboration, energy and creative initiative of women. Women hold a decisive share in the economic, social and intellectual-cultural progress of our society.

Women's Rights Are a Human Right

"In the socialist society the full equality of woman's rights is a social and political reality. Women have learned to share in governing their socialist state and to bear responsibility. It is true that the equality of the rights of women was formally included in the constitutions of many capitalist states, but a blatant contradiction between the law and reality exists. The exploitation of women, inequality of rights and discrimination against them continue. Wherever social insecurity, mass unemployment, fear of the future, hostility toward children and inequal opportunity between men and women rule, there can be no talk of an implementation of human rights, part and parcel of which is the equality of women as an elementary human right," Kurt Hager stressed.

History also has taught us that the struggle for social progress is inseparably linked with the struggle for peace. "The past 35 years were the longest period of peace that our continent has experienced. This is first and foremost due to the strength and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community as well as to the struggle of all peace forces. Socialism brings peace, socialism needs peace, socialism is peace--this has been an incontestable truth since October 1917 as well as since 8 May 1945.

Either Policy of Detente or Danger to the Peoples

Kurt Hager recalled that the GDR's policy always is guided by the lofty ideas and aims of peace, of the struggle for halting the arms race, for disarmament. Currently, it must be noted that the aggressive imperialist forces, particularly those of the United States and NATO, are doing all they can to bring about an exacerbation of the international situation, nullifying the results of the detente policy achieved in the past few years, and to shift to a policy of confrontation vis-a-vis the countries of socialism, the progressive young national states and national liberation movements.

"The Brussels NATO decision to station new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe," the speaker stated warningly, "aggravates the international situation, fans the arms race and undermines detente. This decision, fanatically advocated by the FRG, is one of the greatest threats to European peace.

"It is with good reason that the joint declaration of the SED and the PCF signed by Erich Honecker and George Marchais reads in part that "Europe is confronted with a decision on which depends its future: either the policy of detente wins out and peace becomes more secure through disarmament and the development of international cooperation, or our continent will be driven by a policy of confrontation and the escalation of the arms race to the brink of war with the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe and the destruction of European civilization. Nobody can remain indifferent to all this."

Kurt Hager exclaimed to the strong applause of the 40,000: "In this place that has seen so much suffering and fighting courage we again reaffirm: We shall spare no effort to make our contribution to the solution of mankind's most urgent question--the consolidating of peace and international security."

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states, the GDR advocates complementing political detente with a military one. "We shall not allow being turned away from our course of peace and detente. There exists no other alternatives when the peoples' destiny is at stake. [paragraph continues]

"It is only in peace that the GDR people can continue building their happy socialist future, Kurt Hager noted and concluded his speech with a quotation from the pledge, made in September 1959 at the festive dedication of the memorial monument in Ravensbrueck: "Life and humaneness must triumph over the obscure forces of war and fascism so that the happiness of all peoples may flourish and the upcoming youth of the 5 continents may advance toward a secure future...peace to the peoples, peace to the world. This is our supreme aspiration. This is what we pledge."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON MAY DAY CELEBRATION

AU051709 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 2 May 80 p 1 carries a 1,500-word report on this year's May Day festivities in Berlin, describing the festive atmosphere during the demonstration of 400,000 citizens which lasted for four hours, and reporting the speech held by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Federal Presidium. "Together with Erich Honecker, the following persons had assembled on the main grandstand: the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikovski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann and Harry Tisch, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange.

"Other members of the SED Central Committee, the CDU chairman Gerald Goetting, the LDPD Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach, and the president of the National Front National Council, Dr Erich Correns, also reciprocated the cordial greetings of the working people from the grand stand. Other members of the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber Presidium, the State Council and the leading organs of the mass organizations, among them the FDGB Federal Presidium, members of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership and the city administration, generals and officers of the armed forces, were also present. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR also attended the celebration together with the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the Tunisian Ambassador Moncef Jaafar; Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Soviet forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the military council and chief of the Political Administration of the group; and other high-ranking members of the military were also present."

FRG VIOLATORS OF GDR AIRSPACE EXPELLED

AU051802 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 May 80 p 2

["Airspace Violators Expelled"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Vittorio Savignano and Willi Robert Klebig, occupants of a single-engine aircraft bearing FRG identification markings D-EKWR, were expelled from the GDR on 30 April 1980 after a clarification of the details of their airspace violation was obtained. They had violated GDR airspace on 23 April and had landed in Erfurt Bezirk. The plane will be returned.

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION IN ALGIERS--An exhibition on polytechnical training in GDR schools was opened at the week's end by GDR Ambassador Edgard Roeder in the presence of the State Secretary of the Algerian Ministry of Education Damerdji. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 May 80 p 4]

KADAR, GYENES DEPART FOR TITO FUNERAL IN BELGRADE

LD072345 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation has left for Belgrade to attend the funeral of Josip Broz Tito. The delegation is headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council. The members include Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, and Jozsef Halasz, Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade. The delegation was seen off at the eastern rail terminus by Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister; Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, Central Committee secretaries and Politburo members; Janos Berecz, chief of a Central Committee department; Frigyes Puja, foreign minister; Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs; and Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador.

LOSONCZI, NEMETH, PUJA VISIT SFRY EMBASSY

LD071206 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of President Tito's death, Hungarian party and government leaders paid a visit of condolences to the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest. They expressed their honest sympathy with the mourning of the peoples of Yugoslavia on the death of Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding statesman, outstanding personality of the Yugoslav and the international communist and workers' movement. Pal Losonczi, Karoly Nemeth and Frigyes Puja expressed their sympathy on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly.

MSZMP LEADERS ATTEND CSSR FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN BUDAPEST

LD071110 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front held a rally on Tuesday in Budapest at the Taurus Rubber Works, on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, in the spirit of internationalism and the friendship of the two peoples. Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the government, and Vaclav Moravec, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, were seated in the Presidium of the ceremony.

Gyula Szeker delivered a speech at the rally. Gyula Szeker praised the successes of fraternal Czechoslovakia achieved in the past three decades. Then emphasized: "The Hungarian people greatly value the consistent foreign policy of Czechoslovakia which it has carried on for many decades and which is a significant contribution to strengthening the unity of socialist countries, the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, to the collaboration of the peace loving forces of the world. The basis of our many-sided cooperation is the close comradely and internationalist relation of our parties. A further important connecting link is that our countries play an active role in the foreign policy of the socialist community and that they jointly endeavour for improving the efficiency of cooperation within the CMEA. The sincere readiness for solving the common tasks is apparent on both sides. We endeavour, taking into consideration the mutual interests, for the further deepening [words indistinct] emphasized Gyula Szeker in conclusion. Vaclav Moravec also made a speech at the rally.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL ON PARIS CP MEETING'S SIGNIFICANCE

LD061126 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 5 [as received] (MTI)--Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who was a member of the European communist and workers' parties, was interviewed by Budapest television's "A Het" (The Week) political programme, broadcast on Sunday evening. Answering the questions of the reporter of Hungarian television, Janos Berecz evaluated the significance of the conference. In answer to the question, whether the result of the conference was influenced in a negative way by the fact that from the 30 European parties only 20 parties were represented in Paris by delegations with full rights, and two only with observers, Janos Berecz said, among others, the following:

"Considering the character of the Paris meeting, it was not a conference, not some sort of great deliberation, but an exchange of views, a discussion, rendezvous, the aim of which was to formulate the opinion of the parties about the fundamental questions concerning Europe today--especially two of these questions: peace and disarmament--and to appeal to the public opinion of Europe, to every man of goodwill in the interest of common activity. Concerning the essence, the number of those who did not attend, and the opinion of those who did not attend, did not influence the discussion because in the questions of European peace, European disarmament, in other words the questions which concern all of us, there are no differences of substance between these fraternal parties. Continuation of European armaments, last year's NATO decision on the deployment in Europe of medium-range missiles--these make all of us anxious, those as well, who did not participate. Moreover, I think that the ever more exasperated reactions of the leadership of the United States of America to the various problems of the world also take up our attention in about the same way. This meeting was different from what it would have been had the absentees been there was that questions outside of Europe did not receive a great scope. [sentence as received] It is well known, that those who did not attend did so primarily because in their opinion one cannot discuss important questions without speaking of questions outside of Europe. It is our belief, that they can join the appeal, and the meeting was held in the hope and confidence of this. Nobody criticized those who were absent, the participants even expressed their regret and their belief that we can nonetheless act in the same direction and jointly."

"In the possession of the document and in the knowledge of what was said at the conference, what concrete steps can we expect?" asked the reporter of Janos Berecz.

"I would word it in such a way that there is need for three fundamental things", Janos Berecz began his answer. "One of them is to continue the bilateral exchanges of opinion with those parties as well, which did not attend the meeting, because for action there is need for their contribution, too, and this also completely coincides with the spirit and endeavours of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, according to which we have to seek the connecting link with every party. Thus one can expect an increase in international activity. The other thing which is necessary is that we have to acquaint the large masses with the facts, the truth, as opposed to the powerful bourgeois propaganda pressure, because for action the contribution of the masses is indispensable. And a third factor is needed for this, namely that this dialogue develop not only between the communists and the communist parties, but with every such organization, institution as well, which can elaborate a similar standpoint to ours at least in the fundamental question, the question of Europe's peace and European disarmament.

"From this point of view we consider the initiative of the Communist Party of Finland to be very interesting, the essence of which is not that some sort of gathering has to come about in Helsinki, but rather that such a dialogue should begin, which could possibly lead to a common meeting. And I wish to mention here, that for us the session of the Presidium of the World Peace Council, to begin on May 8 in Budapest, provides a great possibility for expanding the dialogue, and at this session we can begin the dialogue in Budapest in the spirit of what was said at the Paris meeting", Janos Berecz ended his statement.

OVARI VIEWS ELECTION SIGNIFICANCE AT EGER MASS MEETING

LD062256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] About 1 month from now, on 8 June, the country's voters will go to the polls to decide who will represent their towns and countries in the National Assembly, and who will be the local council members. Before this election, it is again worthwhile to consider the significance of the election and the program for which the people will be voting. This was said by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Gardonyi Geza theatre of Eger at the mass election meeting this afternoon. He spoke about ways in which in the current tense international situation, peace may be maintained, and how with better work the outside economic conditions, which have become more difficult, may be balanced and what must be done for the further strengthening in our society of socialist traits. He then said: [Begin Ovari recording]

At the party congress, not by chance, a great deal was said, and in many connections, about the significance of human factors. Under the more difficult international conditions, the more complex tasks of the work of construction can only be solved well and relatively quickly by a self-aware, cultured people. For this reason there is a great need in the coming years for us to devote adequate attention to raising the culture of our people. There is no sector of social activity that does not have important tasks in this sphere. The strengthening of the socialist traits of our social system makes increased demands not only in the political and economic fields, but also in the sphere of awareness. We emphasize the strengthening of the socialist traits of our society not in place of raising the standard of living, but because it is our conviction that a healthy atmosphere is an elementary human requirement, and thereby at the same time it is also an important factor of production. It makes us nearer to the realization of our common great, social and national program, the developed socialist society.

This program, which now, on the occasion of the election, we place before the country's public opinion, is not only the program of the communists. It is a program which serves the progress of the entire nation, the interests of our entire people, and for this reason it can be bravely accepted by those who are not members of the party, who profess another world outlook, but who are united with us in loving their homeland, their people, and who are also ready to do something for this country. We do not deny that the solution of difficult tasks, a great work, lies ahead of us. At the same time it is our firm conviction that with a joint effort we can attain our chief objective, the prosperity of our people, the further progress of our nation. We want our people's national unity to strengthen on the road of socialism so that we can work together for our common, happier future, for Socialist Hungary We want every decent working person to find his home in this land. [end recording]

REPEATED RAINFALL SLOWS PLANTING; WINTER CROPS PROSPERING

WA071044 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 22 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Sowing has become extremely difficult throughout the country due to repeated rainfall. [paragraph continues]

Despite the disadvantages of bountiful April precipitation which is making completion of current field work exceptionally difficult, the rains favor development of both winter grains and the spring crops which have already been planted. The feeling in Csongrad County is that winter crops have never before wintered as well as this year.

After one week of seasonable weather, orchards between the Danube and Tisza rivers are now feeling the cold but have suffered no frost damage despite being in full bloom. Last week nearly 100 farms which are members of the Babolna Industrial Type Corn Production System (IKR), Hungary's largest corn producing outfit which is made up of 230 farms, reported they had begun sowing corn. Rainfall has slowed or brought this to a halt at most farms. However, there is no cause for undue haste since the machine capacity of this system is such that all corn planting can be achieved in 8 days, provided equipment operates day and night shifts. This is considered preferable to putting the seed into chilly ground.

Such radical measures were unnecessary in Baranya, the nation's southernmost county. Although work has slowed down, it is proceeding with great care. The farms of this county are now concentrating on the three most warmth-demanding crops: soya, corn and sunflower. Members of state farms in this county have been trained to operate both tractors and to act as machine repair personnel. They can thus help in either capacity as the need arises. Because of their efforts, seed beds have been prepared on 90-95 percent of the area to be planted and half the soya and sunflower as well as one-third of the corn have already been sown.

INSISTENCE ON MORE CORN ATTRIBUTED TO INCREASED LIVESTOCK

WA071107 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Last year production of slaughter hogs exceeded one million tons by over 170,000 tons. Furthermore, agriculture raised 435,000 tons of slaughter poultry. This year the herd of swine continues to be large, which is fortunate. World market prices for poultry are favorable, therefore special measures have been taken to induce the farms to process more poultry for export.

Two years ago the farms grew 6.6 million tons of corn. Even more was harvested last year. However this was due primarily to the fact that corn was used as replacement for winter-killed cereals in 1979. This year fall grains survived virtually intact. Unless there is some unforseeable weather, production of grains will approximate plan specifications. Whether or not the goal of 13.5 million tons of grain is met depends to a great extent on corn yields.

Due to the activities of the corn production systems which now account for most of the corn, the country has succeeded in attaining average yields of 5.2-5.4 tons per hectare for two successive years. It is no exaggeration to say that the production systems are decisive insofar as increase in corn production is concerned. There are no serious problems in regard to the mechanical equipment of the system. However, whether such equipment can be adapted for use with other crops is an open question as is whether the farms can afford or obtain credit to buy it.

However, supply of chemicals is a greater problem. The supply and variety of herbicides available are less than demanded by the farms and not every farm could obtain these essentials to corn production in the quantity and variety desired at the desired time. It is hoped that acceptable substitutes will be found within the coming days when their application falls due. Nowadays more and more farms have switched to early or semi-early maturing varieties of corn. These plants can resultin enormous savings in energy if their moisture content is low at harvest.

Early maturing types of corn require more careful work and superior cultivation. Given this, they are capable of returns as high as 7-8 tons or more per hectare. However, this calls for very dense stands of corn and proper weed extermination. Statistics prove that it is not cost effective to feed cattle dried corn. Ways must be found to preserve the corn without predrying.

In small plot tests certain corn hybrids have proved capable of returns as high as 14 tons of seed per hectare. In the field this would amount to more than 10 tons per hectare. Some farms are capable of attaining less than half of this potential at present.

The national economic plan calls for 1,320,000 hectares of cereal corn. Farms plans reveal that they intended to sow less than this. The size of the area sown to corn will be determined now. In the interest of secure meat production and the possibility of grain exports, the largest possible area should be sown to corn in places suited to this crop.

BRIEFS

LOSONCZI RECEIVES TURKISH ENVOY--Budapest, 30 April (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of Hungary's Presidential Council received on Wednesday Oguz Goekmen, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey who presented his credentials. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 30 Apr 80 LD]

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH BOTSWANA -- Hungary and the Republic of Botswana have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 30 Apr 80 LD]

MIKLOS VISIT TO U.S.--At the invitation of U.S. church organizations and leading church figures, Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, traveled to the United States on Monday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

VATICAN REPRESENTATIVES VISIT--As representatives of the Vatican, Papal Nuncio Luigi Poggi and Nunciature Councillor Faustino Sainz Munoz visited Hungary from 21 to 28 April. They met with Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and primate of the Hungarian Catholic bench of bishops, and with several members of the bench of bishops, and visited the Eger archbishopric and the Szombathely and Nyiregyhaza Greek Orthodox bishoprics. Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, had a discussion with the Vatican representatives. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] led by Joaquim Fernando Gorjao Duarte, candidate member of the PCP Central Committee, visited our country from 27 April to 1 May. The delegation, which had talks at the economic policy department of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the National Planning Office and the National Material and Price Control Board, was received by Janos Hoos, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's economic policy department. The PCP representatives studied experiences in the work of economic construction and aspects of economic direction. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 May 80 p 5 AU]

GIEREK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR BELGRADE

LD071524 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito has left for Belgrade led by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee. At the Warsaw airport the delegation was seen off by members of supreme authorities led by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

Message of Condolences

AU072041 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 May 80 p 1

[Message of condolences from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to SFRY leaders in Tito's death]

[Text] To the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and to the SFRY Presidency in Belgrade:

Deeply moved by the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and chairman of the LCY, we join you and the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia in your deep mourning over your painful loss.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito's entire life was indissolubly bound with the struggle of the Yugoslav communists for national and social liberation, with the activities at the head of the communist party for over 40 years, and with the creation and development of Socialist Yugoslavia and its international position.

Under Marshal Tito's direct leadership, the peoples of Yugoslavia assumed a victorious struggle against the Hitlerite invader, consolidated their unity and achieved important successes in socialist construction. Gone is an outstanding activist of the international communist and workers movement, an eminent statesman, an ardent patriot and a revolutionary who enjoyed universal respect and authority in the world as a cofounder of the nonaligned movement, as an untiring advocate of the world idea of brotherhood, friendship and cooperation among nations and as an indefatigable fighter for the great cause of peace, progress and socialism.

The Polish communists and all our people will forever cherish the unfading memory of Comrade Josip Broz Tito--a cordial and tested friend of Poland, who made a great contribution to strengthening and developing the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia.

On behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic, all the Polish people and on our own behalf we extend expressions of our deepest sorrow and sympathy to you and to the fraternal peoples of the SFRY.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic

GIEREK MEETS WITH DELEGATION OF METALLURGISTS

LD080840 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May, PAP--On the occasion of the forthcoming Metallurgist's Day, PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek met with a delegation of the Polish metallurgy workers today.

It was stated during the meeting that there are conditions for the full implementation of the tasks set for the metallurgy for 1980. The delegates presented planned actions aimed at increasing export production and attaining a production level permitting an elimination of Poland's unfavourable balance of turnover in metal products already this year.

GEIREK ADDRESSES MERITORIOUS WORKERS 30 APRIL

AU071348 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 30 April Central Committee headquarters function to decorate meritorious workers in connection with May Day]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting with meritorious workers, Edward Gierek thanked them for their cordial address to the Politburo and to representatives of the state authorities and of the allied political parties. May Day has now become a traditional opportunity, he said, to give thought as to our place in the world, on what we have already achieved and on what we still have to accomplish. When we look back on our achievements in the past years and when we evaluate the many years of our performance, we can state that we have achieved the goals we posed for ourselves many years ago. In the past 35 years we have solved many key problems of our social and economic development. We have eliminated unemployment and want, we have developed education and culture, and we are effectively solving the problems of housing construction and--although not without difficulties--the problem of food for the nation. But that does not mean that we have no troubles and that we have done all there is to do. For example, there are still many problems facing our agriculture and we must solve them. We count on the experience of the older generations and we place great hopes in our young people. I think that if we all unite our forces in implementing the eighth congress resolutions we will be able to assert in 1985 that we have pushed ahead in solving the problems of the development of the country and people.

Edward Gierek extended the most cordial May Day wishes to the leaders and veterans of the workers movement. We will meet at the May Day celebrations, he said, to express our patriotism, to stress our unity with regard to the issues that are crucial for our people and to display our solidarity with the working people the world over.

GEIREK RECEIVES WIDF CHAIRWOMAN FRIEDA BROWN

LD071900 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The PUWP CC first secretary, Edward Gierek, today received the Chairwoman of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) Frieda Brown of Australia, who is also a winner of the Lenin award. Mrs Brown informed Edward Gierek about the main trends of WIDF's activities and the organization's initiatives in favour of peace and detente. The Polish party leader expressed his appreciation for the federation's activeness and conveyed best wishes of fruitful debates to women taking part in the European women's meeting that began in Warsaw today.

ZANDAROWSKI, PZPR DELEGATION ARRIVE IN LISBON

LD062158 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the PUWP CC, headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau and CC Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski, arrived here today at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party CC.

On the same day, the delegation was received by General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal.

In the course of the friendly meeting, the sides informed one another of the work of their parties and the development of the situation in both countries. They also discussed current problems of the international situation and the working class movement, as well as the development of relations and fraternal cooperation between the Polish and Portuguese communist parties.

WOJTASZEK SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR AUSTRIA'S PAHR

AU072132 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3/4 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek at 2 April Warsaw reception for Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr]

[Text] Speaking at the Jablonna reception for the Austrian guest and the persons accompanying him, Minister Emil Wojtaszek stressed that the present talks have reaffirmed that the successful development of Polish-Austrian cooperation and dialogue is the wish of the two countries, and that this helps the cause of detente and cooperation in Europe. That is why we should welcome with all the greater satisfaction the fact that the views of the two sides converge on a number of crucial issues.

Referring to the present international situation, E. Wojtaszek said that the main reasons for unfavorable phenomena are rooted in the activities leading to the escalation of the arms race, and in the attempts to return to a policy of strength and cold war confrontations. No pretext can justify such activities. The arms race and confrontation will benefit no one, least of all the European nations.

Poland resolutely advocates the continuation of the process of detente, E. Wojtaszek went on. That was confirmed by the Eighth PZPR Congress and by the Sejm of the eighth term. In particular, Edward Gierek's proposal that a conference should be held in Warsaw on military detente and disarmament in Europe as envisaged by the Warsaw Pact states illustrates Polish militancy. Edward Gierek's proposal has met with an extensive response and support in many countries. We expect that friendly and neutral Austria will understand and support that proposal.

Emil Wojtaszek expressed the hope that the coming Madrid meeting will encourage the complete, universal and comprehensive implementation of the decisions made in Helsinki 5 years ago. Poland will do its best to insure a constructive course of the Madrid meeting. We are especially keen to see that the Madrid meeting takes a decision on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Poland attaches great importance to the further development and enrichment of its cooperation with Austria, Emil Wojtaszek said in conclusion. Austria is an important and highly valued partner for Poland in bilateral cooperation, and it plays a positive role in constructively developing relations in present-day Europe.

PZPR POLITBURO EXAMINES REPORT ON PARIS MEETING

LD061955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] The Politburo, at its meeting on 6 May, examined the report of the PZPR delegation to the meeting of communist and workers parties of Europe in Paris.

The meeting was a broad consultation and exchange of views on the current situation in Europe, and the prospects for actions toward peace and disarmament. The Politburo has approved the activity of the PZPR delegation, and expressed full support for the appeal of communists to the nations of Europe. The cooperation of all democratic and progressive forces has been an important factor in the consolidation of detente on our continent. The PZPR is ready, together with other communist parties, for consultations and dialogue with socialist and social democratic parties, with Christian forces, and social organizations in order to undertake joint initiatives toward peace and disarmament in Europe.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON VICTORY OVER NAZISM

LD080850 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May, PAP--In connection with the 35th anniversary of the victory over Nazism, the minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic ordered a 24-gun salute to be fired on May 9 in Warsaw and nine other cities. In his order, the Polish defence minister emphasized the immensity of Poland's wartime, losses but added that the sacrifice of blood did not go to waste.

"Victory has its favourable results in the post-war alignment of forces in Europe and the world, which opened up a historic chance for peaceful stability. However, in the face of imperialist threats and revanchist calculations, in the face of attempts to upset the balance of security, realizing this chance called for and still calls for unflinching, reliable military safeguards. They consist of a common duty, a common effort by the armies of the socialist defence coalition--the Warsaw Treaty--whose 25th anniversary we are currently celebrating."

Celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the victory over Nazism are being held all over the country. An all-Poland artistic exhibition has been organized in Warsaw in connection with the 35th anniversary of the victory over Nazism and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty. Sessions devoted to the Poles' share in the resistance against occupying forces are taking place.

An anti-war demonstration of the population of Warsaw's Wola District took place in front of a monument to the fallen in Warsaw. Wreaths and flowers were laid in military cemeteries and under monuments to the victims of war. Meetings between young people and World War II veterans are taking place in schools and clubs.

BRIEFS

DOBROSIELSKI IN CUBA--During his stay in Cuba, Vice Foreign Minister Dobrosielski had talks with Cuban Deputy Foreign Ministers Rene Anillo, Jose Viera and Pelegrin Torras, and was received by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidor Malmierca, with whom he had a longer talk. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

UN REPRESENTATIVE--Ryszard Frelek, the newly-appointed permanent Polish representative at the United Nations Organization in New York, yesterday presented his credentials to Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 May 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR BELGRADE TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

AU071531 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon left for Belgrade to participate in Comrade Josip Broz Tito's funeral. The delegation includes Comrades Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

On their departure from Otopeni Airport, they were seen off by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee; secretaries of the Central Committee; members of the State Council and government, representatives from certain central institutions and civic organizations and of scientific and cultural life, and generals. Trifun Nikolic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

Organizations Send Condolences

AU080911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0735 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/5/1980--Meetings of mourning took place in big industrial enterprises, universitarian [as received] centres, garrisons and military units, on the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

Stress was laid during the meetings on President Tito's special contribution to the building of the new, socialist society in Yugoslavia, to the strengthening of socialism, of the communist and working-class movement on an international plane, his great role in the ever stronger assertion of the non-aligned movement, on his activity devoted to peace, collaboration and understanding in the world. Thousands of Bucharesters went today to the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to present condolences.

Manifesting their deep compassion on the Yugoslav peoples, many delegations of ministries, of central institutions, mass and public organizations, enterprises, learning, research and designing institutes presented condolences to Ambassador Trifun Nikolic, the other members of the embassy, and expressed feelings of friendship and solidarity the whole Romanian people nurtures for the neighbour Yugoslav peoples.

Telegrams of condolence were also addressed to the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest by large industrial and farm units, county people's councils, universities, research institutes, schools, cultural institutions. They highlight the prodigious activity of the deceased, his contribution to Yugoslavia's liberation and its embarkment on the road of progress of socialist development, to the assertion of the ideals of socialism and communism in the world, of new-type relations and unity among the communist and workers' parties, of the few democratic principles of interstate relations, to the promotion of the peoples' right to be full masters of their destiny, to the building of a better and more just world. They also underline President Tito's incontestable role in founding the non-aligned movement, his active participation in the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the major issues facing the contemporary world.

As a token of high valuation of and in homage to President Josip Broz Tito, floral wreaths were also laid at the Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, on behalf of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, the National Women's Council, of ministries, enterprises and various institutes.

Press Review on Tito

AU071104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 7 May 80

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/5/1980--Related to the death of President Josip Broz Tito, the Romanian press of May 7 stresses that the Romanian people shares the grief of the Yugoslav people, and expresses its high appreciation of President Tito's personality, its deep sympathy. The newspapers report of members of the Romanian party and state leadership offering condolences and laying wreaths at the Bucharest Embassy of the SFR of Yugoslavia. Readers are also informed that party and state activists, members of mass and civic organizations, delegations of ministries and of other leading institutions, thousands of working people from Bucharest enterprises, citizens came to the Embassy of the SFR of Yugoslavia to pay the last, pious homage to the great departed, to President Tito. The newspapers also publish the condolence telegram addressed by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFR of Yugoslavia, and the one addressed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, to his Yugoslav opposite number, Dragoslav Markovic. Telegrams were also addressed by Romanian organizations and institutions to their counterparts and to leaders of their counterparts in Yugoslavia. Bucharest dailies announce that condolences were offered at the Timisoara General Consulate of the SFR of Yugoslavia, by first secretaries of the Timis, Arad, Caras-Severin and Mehe-Dinti county party committees, as well as by representatives of mass and civic organizations, by numerous working people.

Reports also cover the mourning meetings arranged in large enterprises of Bucharest and in the country, in university towns as well as in farms in relation to the death of J.B. Tito.

Under the headlines "Fruitful, Multilateral Romanian-Yugoslav Collaboration; The Expression of a Lasting and Long Friendship" (SCINTEIA), "A Lifetime in the Service of the Yugoslav Peoples' Freedom and Independence, of Mankind's aspirations After Peace and Progress" (ROMANIA LIBERA), "Josip Broz Tito--A Lifetime Expressed in Great Revolutionary Achievements" (SCINTEIA TINERETULUI), the newspapers print extensive memorial articles.

The press reports the memorial meeting of the supreme state bodies of Yugoslavia, held in Belgrade, and carries a dispatch from AGERPRES envoy Simion Morcovescu in the Yugoslav capital, stressing the powerful impression left by the homage-paying address made by Nicolae Ceausescu at the Romanian youth forum.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT LEAVES BUCHAREST FOR BELGRADE

AU071758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/5/1980--Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea together with Andree Toure, left Bucharest on May 7, after a stopover en route to Belgrade where they are to attend the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito. The Guinean head of state is accompanied by cabinet members, by other Guinean officials. At the Otopeni Airport, the distinguished guest was seen off by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, by other Romanian officials.

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES ARRIVE FOR FUNERAL; CONFER WITH LEADERS

Brezhnev, Gromyko Arrival

LD071504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is leading the Soviet delegation at President Tito's funeral, arrived in Belgrade at 1450 tdoay. The Soviet delegation was met by Cvijetin Mijatovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and by the SFRY ambassador in Moscow, Marko Orlandic.

Immediately on stepping out of the aircraft Leonid Brezhnev expressed to SFRY Presidency Vice President Cvijetin Mijatovic his deep condolences over President Tito's death.

The Soviet delegation also comprises Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the Soviet ambassador in Belgrade, Nikolay Rodinov.

Brezhnev Meeting With Kolisevski

LD080302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--Among the delegations which called at the Palace of the Federation this evening to express their condolences was also the Soviet delegation headed by General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev.

After expressing condolences to President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski, President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, Leonid Brezhnev signed the book of sorrow.

The text written into the book by Leonid Brezhnev reads: "The death of the outstanding party and state leader of fraternal Yugoslavia, prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement Josip Broz Tito is causing feelings of a heavy loss amongst the Soviet Communists, the peoples of the Soviet Union. Soviet People [words indistinct] respected Tito as a friend of our country who exerted much effort for the consolidation of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. Linked inseparably with the name of Josip Broz Tito is the heroic national liberation struggle against fascism and the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, the uniting of the Yugoslav peoples into a single firm community, the active role of Yugoslavia at the international level. We shall always cherish memories of Josip Broz Tito in our hearts."

After signing the book, Leonid Brezhnev, accompanied by Andrey Gromyko and Ambassador Nikolay Rodionov, met with Lazar Kolisevski and Stevan Doronjski. He conveyed to them, on behalf of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the people of the Soviet Union the condolences on the death of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, "a leading statesman and prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement."

President Brezhnev expressed deep sorrow over parting with President Tito, with whom he was linked by deep friendship.

Brezhnev Condolences

AU072017 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] The book of mourning is opened at the Palace of the Federation. Prominent statesmen, eminent politicians and well-known personalities from all parts of the world have written new pages of respect for our president and sincere condolences to the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. Many foreign statesmen, who arrived in Belgrade today, called at the Palace of the Federation this afternoon to pay their homage to the great man, revolutionary and fighter for peace, our president, with 1-minute of silence before the picture of Tito and by signing the book of mourning. Lazar Kolisevski, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic and Josip Vrhovec were accepting the expressions of their sincere and friendly condolences. A little before 1800 Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, arrived at the Palace of the Federation. Accompanied by Aleksandar Grlickov, Brezhnev approached Lazar Kolisevski and with a firm handshake expressed the deepest condolences of the Soviet Communists to the Yugoslav Communists. The memory of Josip Broz Tito will live forever in our hearts, Leonid Brezhnev wrote in the book of mourning.

Soviet Media on Brezhnev

For Soviet media coverage of the visit of USSR party and state delegation, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, see the Eastern Europe section of the 8 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC Delegation Presents Condolences

AU072037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Chinese party and government delegation to President Tito's funeral has presented a written message of condolences to Yugoslavia's Presidency and the LCY Central Committee. The message that Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier, delivered last night to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Yugoslavia's Presidency, says that Tito was a great Marxist, prominent proletarian revolutionary and esteemed leader of the Yugoslavia's peoples. At the head of the LCY, Comrade Tito developed the system of socialist self-management, creatively applying Marxism to the Yugoslav reality, and wrote a magnificent chapter in Yugoslavia's history.

The message says that Comrade Tito made a great contribution to the communist and workers movement and fought for respect for the sovereign rights of every individual party and state, for the principles of equality and of responsibility of every individual party before the workers class and the people of its own country. In this manner Tito won the respect of the proletariat and progressive forces throughout the world. The role of President Tito as one of the founders of the nonaligned movement and a fighter for the principles of nonalignment is also highly valued. By this, the Chinese message says, he won the respect of the people of the entire world and his name has been entered in the annals of the cause of world peace. It is also pointed out that President Tito was a great friend of the Chinese people and he has done much for the development of friendship between the two countries, parties and peoples. In conclusion the Chinese message emphasizes that Tito lived the life of a fighter, the life of eternal glory.

U.S. Delegation's Arrival

LD071246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the United States led by Vice President Walter Mondale arrived in Belgrade at 1215 today.

The delegation includes President Jimmy Carter's mother Lilian Carter; Ambassador Averell Harriman; Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher; and other personalities.

At Belgrade airport the delegation was welcomed by SFRY Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic; Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Brahislav Ikonic; and Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic.

Gierek's Arrival

LD071802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] The Polish delegation arrived in Belgrade this afternoon; it is composed of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, and Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee. After a brief welcome at the airport by a guard of honor of the Yugoslav People's Army, Edward Gierek together with the members of the delegation went to the city. He laid a wreath today at the coffin of President Josip Broz Tito and also wrote in the funeral book in the palace of the federation. The Polish delegation will take part in the funeral ceremony tomorrow, which will begin at 1300 Warsaw time.

Syrian President Arrives

JN071953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Belgrade at 1700 today, Damascus local time, to take part in the funeral of late Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito.

The president was welcomed by Zarkovic, member of the state Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, and by senior Yugoslav officials.

The president is accompanied by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Danyal Ni'mah, National Progressive Front Central Command member.

Syrian President Offers Condolences

JN080734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Following his arrival in Belgrade, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad offered his condolences to the Yugoslav leadership both on behalf of the Syrian people and in his own name on the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

After offering his condolences in the Federal Palace, his excellency the president recorded the following words in the special register on this occasion: With the loss of President Tito, I lost a cherished friend of whose friendship I am proud. Yugoslavia and all the nonaligned countries lost a prominent leader for whom they are in dire need, particularly in these circumstances through which international life is passing.

President Tito was a stubborn struggler against colonialism and imperialism. He always supported liberation movements and the liberation of peoples. He was against all forms of oppression and exploitation.

While offering my condolences to the Yugoslav people and the wife and sons of President Tito, I hope that Yugoslavia will continue to stand in defense of the ideas which President Tito defended. I strongly hope that the Arab-Yugoslav friendship will continue, in the interests of both our two nations and mankind.

Honecker, GDR Delegation Arrive

LD071412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--The party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Belgrade at midday today to take part in the funeral of the late president of the SFRY and chairman of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito. The delegation includes Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, and Gerhard Hahn, GDR ambassador in the SFRY.

The guests were fraternally welcomed on arrival at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Fadilj Hodza, member of the Presidency of the SFRY and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY. A detachment of the Yugoslav People's Army was drawn up in Erich Honecker's honor.

Honecker Expresses Condolences

LD071902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker gave their condolences on Wednesday afternoon to the leading Yugoslav personages of the LCY. On behalf of the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people Erich Honecker expressed, in the face of the great loss suffered by the working class and the peoples of Yugoslavia, his deeply felt sympathy to the President of the SFRY Presidency Lazar Kolisevski, Chairman of the SFRY Assembly Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Federative Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic, and to Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. Erich Honecker then signed the book of mourning.

Honecker, Gierek Meet

LD072142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2032 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a friendly meeting on Wednesday evening in Belgrade with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In the focus of the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were topical questions of the international situation. They also discussed the successfully developing cooperation between the GDR and Poland as well as between the SED and the PZPR.

From the GDR side the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee; from the Polish side by Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and by Jerzy Wojcik, director of the Chancery of the Central Committee Secretariat [as received]. The ambassadors of both states to Yugoslavia were also present.

Honecker, Syrian President Meet

LD072320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2125 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, (ADN correspondent)--A friendly meeting took place in the Yugoslav capital on Wednesday evening between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The two statesmen discussed the general international situation, especially the situation in the Near and Middle East, as well as ways to further sterngthen cooperation, which has developed between the two states to mutual advantage.

Also present at the meeting were Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Syria.

Ceausescu Arrives

AU071954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 7/5/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian delegation to the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito made up of Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived in Belgrade on Wednesday afternoon.

At the Bèlgrade international airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the members of the delegation were welcomed by Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the C.C. of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the C.C. of the L.C.Y.

Ceausescu, Aides Offer Condolences

AU080808 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, leader of the Romanian delegation to President Tito's funeral, and the delegation members, Comrade Ilie Verdet and Stefan Andrei, yesterday offered at the Palace ofthe Federation condolences on the heavy loss by the friendly Yugoslav peoples and the Yugoslav communists. The condolences were offered to Comrades Lazar Kolisevski, chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; to Comrades Josip Vrhovec and Vlado Janzic.

During the discussion which took place afterward, Comrade Lazar Kolisevski expressed sincere thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our country's party and state leadership and to all Romanian people for the sentiments of compassion shown to the sorely tried Yugoslav peoples at the loss of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, who throughout his life struggled for their well-being and happiness. We stressed that the Yugoslav peoples, the workers class have appreciated and will always appreciate the close friendship the frequent meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito and their decisive role in deepening and developing Romanian-Yugoslav friendship. Comrade Kolisevski emphasized that the very presence of the Romanian party-state leader at President Tito's funeral is an eloquent expression of the lasting relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the warmest and best homage that can be paid to President Tito's memory is the constant development and deepening of the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav friendship, broad cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples both at a bilateral level and in the international arena.

The party secretary general stated that the RCP and Socialist Romania will continue to do all they can so that Romanian-Yugoslav friendship, so carefully cultivated by Josip Broz Tito, will develop even more. He emphasized that it is necessary in the future, too, to entertain constant contacts at a party and state level, between mass and civic organizations, in all fields of activity between the two neighboring, socialist and friendly countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wished Comrade Lazar Kolisevski and the other comrades of the party-state leadership complete success in further strengthening the unity of the ranks of the LCY, of the friendly Yugoslav peoples in the process of firmly building the socialist society and in strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then signed the condolences book.

Ceausescu Places Wreath at Bier

AU080809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 7/5/1980--On Wednesday evening President Nicolae Ceausescu laid a floral wreath at the catafalque with the body of President Josip Broz Tito in the building of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The leader of the R.C.P. and the Romanian state was accompanied by Ilie Verdet and Stefan Andrei.

The words "in homage to and great valuation of my comrade and close friend President Tito," Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are written on the ribbon of the wreath. President Nicolae Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet and Stefan Andrei observed a minute's silence in the memory of the great leader of Socialist Yugoslavia, of the Yugoslav Communists.

Ceausescu, Hua Guofeng Confer

AU072010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (AGERPRES) 7/5/1980--On Wednesday afternoon Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met in Belgrade with Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Attending the interview were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Present were also Li Pfngfei, member of the C.C. of the C.P.C., vice premier of the State Council and Zhang Haifeng, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng expressed their particular satisfaction at this fresh meeting, at the opportunity they have to exchange opinions on questions of joint interest. The party and state leaders of Romania and China [illegible]ed that the relations between the two countries, parties and peoples were very [illegible] expressed their firm belief that they would witness an ever ascending course. The [illegible] passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Ceausescu Meets With Mondale

AU080859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, (AGERPRES), 7/5/1980--On Wednesday evening Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu met in Belgrade with Walter Mondale, vice-president of the United States of America.

Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei attended the interview. Present were also Denis Clift, assistant to the vice president for national security affairs, David Aaron, deputy assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, and George West, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

The U.S. vice president conveyed the Romanian head of state a message of friendship and best wishes from President Jimmy Carter. President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the U.S. President friendly greetings and wishes of good health and happiness. Romania's president and the U.S. vice president reviewed a series of current international questions. Both sides assessed the need for intensified efforts by all peoples for ensuring a climate of peace and detente throughout the world.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Ceausescu Meets Ziaul Haq

AU080858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0806 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, (AGERPRES), 8/5/1980--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu met in Belgrade with Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Discussed were questions of the Romanian-Pakistani manysided collaboration. During the interview, the two heads of state also approached current international issues. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Kim Il-song, DPRK Delegation Arrive

SK072300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7, (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, arrived in Belgrade on the morning of May 7 by special plane, leading the state and party delegation to attend the funeral ceremony for Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Arriving here together with him were the members of the delegation Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted at the Belgrade airport by Cvijetin Mijatovic, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; and Veljiko Dokmanovic, vice-admiral of the Navy of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Also present at the airport were Chu Chang-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Belgrade.

A function was held at the airport in welcome of the state and party delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Cvijetin Mijatovic, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, reviewed a guard of honour of the Yugoslav People's Army.

After the welcome function the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song headed for the guest house. He was accompanied to the guest house by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

On his way to Yugoslavia the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stopped over in Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

At the Kiev airport he was greeted and entertained to breakfast by Vatchenko, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party and president of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, and Titorenko, secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Kim Il-song Pays Condolences

SK072305 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2240 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 7 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the afternoon of May 7, leading the state and party delegation, called on leading cadres of the state and party of Yugoslavia and expressed condolences on the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep condolences on the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito to Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Then he wrote in the mourners book words in memory of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and signed it. The following entry was made by the great leader in the mourners book: I express deep condolences on the death of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and our close friend.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito was the distinguished national hero and outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people who took the road of the revolution in his early years and devoted his whole life to the freedom and happiness of the working class and working people of Yugoslavia.

He was a fine revolutionary fighter and prominent political figure of our times who founded the non-aligned movement for the strengthening and development of the national liberation struggle and the international working-class movement and had bravely fought with indomitable fighting spirit for the establishment of fair international relations based on mutual respect of independence and for peace and security in the world.

A shining place in modern history is held by the undying services of Comrade Tito who built a powerful party of the working class, led the antifascist peoples liberation war to victory, then achieved the equality and unity of different nationalities of Yugoslavia and opened the road of socialist construction based on self-management, thereby converting his country, once backward, into an independent and prospering socialist state, and making a great contribution to the common cause of the world people for independence, sovereignty and building of a new society.

The special role performed by Comrade Tito in the overall efflorescence and development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia is deeply engraved in the hearts of our people.

Though Comrade Josip Broz Tito passed away, his noble name and precious exploits for the sacred cause of the revolutionary people of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism will remain for ever.

Present on the occasion were members of the state and party delegation Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of peoples armed forces, and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

Kim Il-song Lays Wreath

SK072306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (KCNA special correspondent)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, leading the state and party delegation, in the morning of May 7 laid a wreath before the bier of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, lying in state in the building of the Federal Assembly of the SFRY. Present on the occasion were members of the state and party delegation Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and Chu Chang-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The dirge was solemnly played in the hall. Guardsmen were standing by the sides of the bier. Also standing vigil there were leading functionaries of the Leagues of Communists, government organs and working peoples organisations of all the republics of Yugoslavia.

Leading the state and party delegation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid a wreath before the bier of President Josip Broz Tito, guided by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and observed a moments silence. A ribbon attached to the wreath was inscribed with the words: "In memory of the late Comrade Josip Broz Tito."

Kim Il-song Meets Brezhnev

SK080451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 7 (KCNA)--Special correspondent. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the evening of May 7 met Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, staying in Belgrade to attend the funeral ceremony for President Josip Broz Tito.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

Also present were Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, and Comrade N. Rodionov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Hua

SK080448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 7 (KCNA)--Special correspondent--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the evening of May 7 met Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China, staying in Belgrade to attend the funeral ceremony for President Josip Broz Tito.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

On hand were Comrade Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China; Comrade Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Zhou Qiuye, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Peoples Republic of China to Yugoslavia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Comrade Hua Guofeng in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Ceausescu

SK080449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 7 (KCNA)--Special correspondent--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the evening of May 7 met Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, staying in Belgrade to attend the funeral ceremony for President Josip Broz Tito.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of Peoples Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the political committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

Also present were Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and premier of the government of the Romanian Socialist Republic; and Comrade Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and foreign minister.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Haq

SK080455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 7 (KCNA)--Special correspondent--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the evening of May 7 met His Excellency Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, staying in Belgrade to attend the funeral ceremony for President Josip Broz Tito.

Present on the occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces of the DPRK, and Comrade Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Agha Shahi, president's foreign affairs advisor, Riaz Piracha, additional secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and M.A. Bhatti, Pakistani ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with President Ziaul Haq in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Japan's Ohira Arrives

OW080941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade May 8 KYODO--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived here from Canada via Bonn at 8:40 a.m. Thursday to attend the funeral of President Josip Broz Tito scheduled for noon Thursday. Ohira immediately drove to the parliament building to lay a floral wreath in the marble hall where President Tito lies in state.

After the funeral Ohira will have talks with Chinese premier Hua Guofeng for about half an hour from 5 p.m. Ohira will then talk with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and leave here for Bonn past 7 p.m. Thursday. In Bonn, the Japanese prime minister will meet with German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt Friday afternoon.

Zambia's Kaunda Arrives

LD071012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0759 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, who is leading his country's delegation at President Tito's funeral, arrived in Belgrade this morning. At Belgrade airport the Zambian president was welcomed by SFRY Presidency member Sergej Kraigher.

Kolisevski, Kaunda Meeting

LD071714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7, TANJUG--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski received in the Federation building today Zambian President Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, who expressed to him the deepest condolence of the Zambian people and government on the occasion of President Tito's death. President Kaunda said that "President Tito is the greatest of leaders, who belonged not only to Yugoslavia, but also to all the world". He then [words indistinct] to his recent statement that President Tito has died, but that Tito lives through the non-aligned movement, since Tito could see best the role, responsibility and importance of the non-aligned movement to progress and peace in the world.

Kaunda also emphasized that friendship between Zambia and Yugoslavia will continue to strengthen in all domains and in all fields.

Thanking for the expressions of condolence, Lazar Kolisevski especially emphasized his agreement with President Kaunda on the need to further strengthen cooperation between the two friendly non-aligned countries.

President Kaunda then signed the book of mourning writing the following:

"The gigantic oak has fallen, but the roots of non-alignment growing from it cannot die. Comrade Tito is greater in death than he has ever been in life--he will live, live and live, all of us must work for it."

Mongolian, Afghan, Vietnamese Delegations

LD071024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--The state and party delegations of Mongolia, Afghanistan and Vietnam arrived this morning in Belgrade where they will attend President Tito's funeral.

The Mongolian state and party delegation was welcomed by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and by Ferhat Kotoric, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, leads the Mongolian delegation.

The Afghan delegation which will attend President Tito's funeral is led by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister andminister of planning. The delegation also comprises Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost.

At Belgrade airport the Afghan delegation was welcomed by LCY Central Committee member Bogdan Osolnik.

Vietnamese Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat, who will represent the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at President Tito's funeral, arrived in Belgrade this morning, too. Huynh Tan Phat was welcomed by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Albania Represented by Ambassador

AU071925 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Rome, May 7 (ANSA)--The Albanian ambassador to Belgrade, Sokrat Plaka, will represent Albania at the funeral of Marshal Josip Broz Tito tomorrow. High-ranking delegations, including a large number of chiefs of state, will be attending the funeral in Belgrade.

The Albanian Government, which sent a telegram of condolences to the Yugoslav Government, will not send a delegation to the funeral. The Albanian attitude has disappointed Yugoslav political circles which expected a sign confirming that relations have improved between the two nations that worked closely together during the anti-Nazi resistance.

After Tito's break with Stalin in 1948 and Albania's alignment with Beijing in the sixties, only recently have there been signs of rapprochement between the two Balkan nations.

Canadian, Other Delegations

LD071320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1155 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--The state delegations to President Tito's funeral of Canada, Kenya, New Zealand and Thailand this morning arrived in Belgrade.

The Can dian delegation is headed by Governor-General Edward Schreyer and includes the premiers of two Canadian provinces, the minister of transport, the state undersecretary and two members of parliament.

The Kenyan delegation is headed by Trade Minister Okwanyo. The New Zealand delegation by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister B.E. Talboys and the Thai delegation by Vice-Premier Thanat Khoman.

Tunisian Delegation

LD071648 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1545 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--The Tunisian delegation to Tito's funeral is headed by Tunisian National Assembly President Sadok Mokaddem. The delegation also includes Minister Habib Bourguiba Junior, special advisor to President Habib Bourguiba.

Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi has also arrived.

Saddam Husayn, Iraqi Delegation

LD071650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1546 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn arrived this afternoon in Belgrade. Saddam Husayn will be the host of the next, seventh non-aligned summit, the first non-aligned meeting where the Yugoslav delegation will not be headed by President Tito.

The Iraqi delegation to Tito's funeral also includes Iraqi Vice-Premier Tariq 'Aziz and Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi.

More Delegations Arrive

LD080218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam arrived here this afternoon at the head of his country's delegation to attend President Tito's funeral.

The delegation of Great Britain to President Tito's funeral, which also arrived here this afternoon consists of Prince Philip, the duke of Edinburgh, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Labour Party leader James Callaghan, and members of the British military mission to the supreme headquarters of the People's Liberation Army and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, Sir Fitzroy MacLean and William Deakin.

King Olav V of Norway has also arrived in Belgrade at the head of his country's delegation.

President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq leads the delegation of his country which arrived this afternoon. Mexican Minister of Internal Affairs Enrique Olivares Santana has also arrived here at the head of his country's delegation to the funeral of President Tito. The Kuwait delegation, headed by Shaykh 'Abdallah Jabir as-Sabah arrived shortly afterwards.

Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, was welcomed by Tihomir Vlasskalic, president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee.

President Patrick Hillery of the Republic of Ireland and President Ziaur Rahman of the Republic of Bangladesh have also arrived at the head of the delegations of their respective countries.

The delegation of Guyana, headed by Vice-Premier Dr. Reid has also arrived in Belgrade.

The delegation of Nepal, headed by Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram, the delegation of Mozambique, headed by member of the Politbureau of the ruling party Marcelino dos Santos have also arrived here. The Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, who will represent his country at the funeral, has also arrived.

The Spanish state delegation, headed by Premier Adolfo Suarez arrived this afternoon. Vice-President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi has also arrived here at the head of his country's delegation. The delegation of Oman which also arrived this afternoon is headed by Deputy Premier Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id.

Italian President Sandro Pertini, who, as head of the Italian delegation, will pay final respects to President Tito, arrived in Belgrade this evening. President Pertini arrived accompanied by Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga. The Italian delegation was welcomed by Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Ovijetin Mijatovic. Mijatovic also welcomed President of Finland Urho Kekkonen, who heads his country's delegation.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Italy Enrico Berlinguer also arrived this evening. The delegation of Italian Communists was welcomed by Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stane Dolanc.

The president of Portugal, General Ramalho Eanes, arrived in Belgrade this evening at the head of the Portuguese delegation.

Lebanese Minister of Finance 'Ali al-Khalil arrived at the head of the state delegation. King Husayn of Jordan has also arrived in Belgrade.

Austrian President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger arrived in Belgrade this evening to head his country's delegation at the funeral of President Tito. The Indonesian delegation, headed by Vice-President Adam Malik, also arrived slightly later, then Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Malian President Moussa Traore. General Secretary of the Communist Party of France Georges Marchais also arrived this evening.

State delegations of Peru, Upper Volta, San Marino, the Republic of Cape Verde, Burma, Morocco, Madagascar, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Sao Tome and Principe, Uruguay, Cameroon, Gabon and Sierra Leone also arrived in Belgrade during the day.

Delegations of the Communist Party of Greece (of the interior) the European Economic Community, OECD, the Communist Party of Greece (of the exterior), President of the Republican People's Party of Turkey Bulent Ecevit, representative of the Socialist Party of France and representative of French trade unions have also arrived here to attend the funeral of President Tito.

After an interval of about twenty minutes only many special planes with delegations which will attend the funeral of President Tito tomorrow arrived at Belgrade airport.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh have arrived. Almost at the same time members of the Dutch delegation arrived--Prince Claus, the consort of Queen Beatrix, Prince Bernhard, the consort of the queen mother, Prime Minister Andries van Agt.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, accompanied by members of the Indian delegation, also arrived in Belgrade this evening, as did the Australian delegation, headed by Minister for Foreign Affairs Andrew Peacock.

The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany has also arrived. The delegation members are President of the Federal Republic of Germany Karl Carstens, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany Willy Brandt and Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Husak, Delegation Sign Book

ID080850 Prague CTK in English 2016 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade (CETEKA correspondent)--The Czechoslovak party and state delegation to the funeral of Josip Broz Tito signed the book of condolences at the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade.

The head of the delegation, Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak wrote in the book: "We pay deep homage to the memory of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, a loyal son of Yugoslav nations, a revolutionary, organizer of the national liberation and anti-fascist fight, a great friend of the Czechoslovak people, and a prominent statesman who devoted his entire life to the cause of socialism, progress, peace and friendship among nations. The memory of Josip Broz Tito will remain with us forever."

Shortly after, Gustav Husak and other members of the delegation paid tribute to the late president and laid a wreath of red roses at his catafalque.

Kolisevski, Guinea's Sekou Toure Meet

LD071944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--In today's troubled international situation, nonaligned countries cannot renounce their responsibility for the achievement of the true independence of countries and of peace in the world, Guinea's President Sekou Toure said in a talk with President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski.

Sekou Toure, who has come to Belgrade to be present at the funeral of President Tito of Yugoslavia, was today received by Kolisevski in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade. He stressed that Guinea will always revere the memory of President Tito's life work and exert efforts to realize his ideas in full. He went on to say that Guinea will remain a true and faithful friend of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Kolisevski emphasized that Yugoslavia greatly appreciates the Guinean delegation's coming to Yugoslavia to pay the last respects to President Tito. Kolisevski called for the constant consolidation of friendship between the two nonaligned countries.

Sekou Toure wrote in the book of mourning that Tito; Served his nation, served all nations, and especially those struggling for freedom, sovereignty and for the preservation of their legitimate interests.

Italian President Meets Kolisevski

LD080240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0236 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Italian President Alessandro Pertini, expressing deep condolences on the death of President Tito during his meeting with Presidency of Yugoslavia President Lazar Kolisevski yesterday evening, stressed that Tito attached great importance to developing relations between Yugoslavia and Italy. Pertini highly assessed also Tito's contribution to strengthen the cooperation among non-aligned countries.

The Italian president also wrote in the book of condolences in Belgrade: "With Tito, I have lost a comrade and friend but the ideological and political wealth will not be lost. Tito is leaving it in sure hands. I view with trust the future of the Yugoslav people."

Other Leaders Meet Delegations

LD080242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0230 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--High Yugoslav officials yesterday evening met with state, party and government representatives who have arrived in Belgrade to attend the funeral of President Tito. During the meetings, heads of foreign delegations extended sincere condolences to Yugoslav officials on the death of President Tito.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Chairman Stevan Doronjski and Communist Party of France Secretary-General Georges Marchais discussed further cooperation between the two parties.

Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member Rafael Rodriguez presented to League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Milos Minic a message from Cuban President Castro for the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic met with Nigerian Senate President Wayasa, Yemen Arab Republic Assembly President Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-Arah and Crown Prince of Nepal Ginendra Biram Shah. During the meetings, the consolidation of the unity of the non-aligned on the basis of the movement's authentic principles was assessed as of the utmost importance.

Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic met with Norwegian Premier Odvar Nordli.

Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Presidency member Risto Dzunom met with Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon President Walid Jumblatt and Chilean Socialist Party representative Almeyda.

Dragosavac Meets Carrillo; Rodriguez

LD071940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac today met with General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party Santiago Carrillo who is representing his party at President Tito's funeral.

Dragosavac also met with member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party and Vice-President of the Council of State of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is heading the Cuban delegation.

In these meetings, Carrillo and Rodriguez expressed deep condolences over President Tito's death. Cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the communist parties of Spain and Cuban respectively, was also discussed.

Schmidt, Thatcher Meet

LD080736 Hamburg DPA in German 0121 GMT 8 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Chancellor Schmidt met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, followed by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, immediately after his arrival in Belgrade last night.

Schmidt discussed with Mrs Thatcher the difficulties which have arisen over Britain's request for a reduction in its contributions to the EEC. Government Spokesman Klaus Boelling told journalists in Belgrade during the night that essentially nothing new had come out of the meeting. He confirmed that what he called Bonn's far-reaching financial compromise proposal at the failed Luxembourg EEC summit was in any case no longer valid because of the supplementary budget meanwhile introduced by the Federal Government. The chancellor had offered Germany's help in reducing Britain's contribution by about DM1,250 million.

Schmidt Meets Gierek

LD080741 Hamburg DPA in German 0722 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt continued his series of political talks in Belgrade today with a meeting with Polish Party leader Edward Gierek. At breakfast they discussed the international crisis following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the possibilities for the policy of detente between East and West in this situation and disarmament.

Further talks are planned following Tito's funeral between Schmidt and U.S. Vice President Mondale, SED leader Erich Honecker and Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic.

Gandhi Meets Kolisevski, Schmidt

BK080344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] All-India Radio special correspondent Harish Avasthi reporting from Belgrade said within minutes of her arrival Mrs. Gandhi called on Yugoslav President Lazar Kolisevski and conveyed to him her profound sorrow and the sympathy of the Indian people at the passing away of Marshal Tito. She said it is precisely at this moment in the world situation that Tito's wisdom will be greatly missed.

Our correspondent says that at the 1-hour meeting between Mrs Gandhi and President Kolisevski the Afghanistan question figured prominently. Both sides agreed that chances of a nonaligned initiative to resolve the deadlock should be explored. It was felt that only a reassertion of Afghanistan's nonaligned status could enhance the chances of peace returning to the region.

Our correspondent adds that Afghanistan was again the dominant issue during the talks Mrs Gandhi had with Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany immediately after her discussions with President Kolisevski. Mrs Gandhi's talks with Schmidt lasted nearly 50 minutes. Both leaders felt that arms supply to the rebels in Afghanistan can only delay any possibility of a Soviet pullout from the region. The prime minister also assured the West German chancellor that India's nuclear policy is entirely for peaceful purposes.

Mrs Gandhi is also scheduled to meet several world leaders who are now in Belgrade to attend the funeral. Among them are Soviet President Brezhnev, Chairman Hua Guofeng of China and British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher.

ARMED FORCES HOLD COMMEMORATION FOR TITO, LJUBICIC SPEAKS

AU061406 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd, Skopje, Ljubljana, Novi Sad and Pristina radios, from 1158 to 1253 GMT on 6 May carries a live relay of the commemorative session of the Yugoslav Armed Forces for President Tito at the central hall of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade.

Describing the scene in the hall, the announcer reports that Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, will address the session and that generals and officers of all three arms of the Yugoslav Armed Forces are attending the session. He notes that in the front ranks are seated Admiral Branko Mamula and Generals Dane Cuic, Dzemil Sarac, Enver Cemalovic, Dane Petkovski, Dusan Korac, Bruno Vuletic, Dusan Vujatovic, Rahmija Kademic and Izidor Papo.

The session opens at 1204 GMT with the singing of the national anthem by the choir of the Yugoslav People's Army. Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic takes the floor at 1205 GMT and delivers a 42-minute speech.

Ljubicic Speech

AU061545 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 6 May 80

[Speech by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, at a commemorative session of the Yugoslav Armed Forces for President Tito at the main hall of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade--live]

[Text] Comrades: Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, president of the LCY, supreme commander of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, the most famous personality in the long history of our peoples, an international tribune who with his name marked the epoch of a historic awakening of peoples, the most esteemed (?proponent) of the nonaligned movement and recognized leader of the international workers movement, has died. I call upon you to pay 1 minute of silent tribute to the greatest son of our peoples and nationalities, to our supreme commander, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. [The 1-minute silent tribute passes] Glory to him. [audience replies "glory to him"]

At this tragic time our country is united in the deepest possible sorrow and the firmest possible determination to continue with Tito's work. For the workers class, the working people, the peoples and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia, for the entire progressive world, Comrade Tito's death is an immense loss. From his youth to his last breath Tito fought with an energy that has not been seen before so that our working man and the workers class, our peoples and nationalities would be the masters of their own fate and history.

He devoted his entire life to a tireless struggle for socialism and social progress. From the beginning of his revolutionary activity he was loyal to Marx's idea on liberation of labor and to the creation of free associations of associated producers. He respected the right of every people to self-determination and an equal position in the international community as no one else did. Any forms of imperialism, hegemonism and oppression were very alien to him.

We are proud that our country gave birth to and brought up such a man, comrade and friend as was Comrade Tito. Everywhere in the country and abroad he was welcomed with sincere love and deep respect. People of the world esteem and respect great values. For this reason it is normal that Tito, as a revolutionary and statesman, was surrounded by sympathy and respect in all continents and that he was recognized by all people as a citizen of the world. There are few statesmen who were respected and loved as Tito by millions of people throughout the world. Tito might have had opponents, but even they could not deny their respect. His death is being mourned now by all those who have peace, freedom and justice at heart.

And if there might be a consolation over the irreplaceable loss, the consolation is in the fact that his work, his reputation and nobility of mind will never die. Tito's name and work will live for centuries.

Taking leave of Comrade Tito, we constantly keep in mind the image of a man whom we loved most, his wonderful figure [word indistinct] with the revolutionary idea and action. We pay our deep respect and gratitude to Comrade Tito for everything that he has done for our working people, peoples and nationalities with his long revolutionary work at the head at the Communist Party and the LCY, our state and the armed forces.

Yugoslavia, the nonalined countries, the world's workers and communist movement and the world community have lost a statesman, a fighter for the progress of the human race whose work has entered history.

In the decisive moments of our liberation and revolutionary struggle, at those most difficult watersheds and turning points, Comrade Tito had a decisive influence on the goals set, on the directions and methods of struggle, imprinting on all this his personal mark, courage, vision and humanity.

Josip Broz was a personality through whom history spoke and who created history. It is precisely for this reason that he deeply penetrated its laws and needs. The 20th century is an epoch in which the edifices of the worn-out social systems are collapsing and from whose ruins a new society is being born. This period demands as its builders those people who are able not only to believe in their goal, but who are also able to inflame other people with this fire and belief, people who see more clearly and further than others. Such a builder was our Tito.

He was born at a time when Europe was ruled by empires and kingdoms and other continents were ruled by colonial metropolises. He ended his life in an era when socialism has won in a number of countries and when socialism has penetrated social life over a large area of our planet. With his role he made a lion's contribution to this decisive transformation, the most important in the entire human history.

Tito's great talent and his vast capabilities could best be seen in the fact that he, fighting, working and creating in this turbulent period, clearly saw the linkage between interdependent economic, political, military, national and international developments. It is only in this way that his comprehensive role in all fields of revolutionary struggle can be explained. Only great personalities possess the possibilities for perceiving the overall trends. Comrade Tito penetrated further than other people into the future and for this reason he grew into a statesman of world importance.

Comrade Tito's life and work are built into the most glorious pages of our history. This is so because he linked inseparably his ideological and political orientation and his manifold capabilities with the struggle of the workers class as the most progressive social force. Also because he always kept in mind and in his heart the historic aspiration and interest of our peoples and nationalities to live in a fraternal community of equals. He was able to do this because he possessed great human characteristics, while as a worker he directly felt the problems of his class.

It was fortunate for our peoples and nationalities and for Yugoslavia as a whole that Tito appeared in the fateful days for our peoples. During his entire revolutionary struggle and especially since 1937 when he assumed leadership of the Communist Party he continuously worked to create the conditions for transforming slavery into freedom, pain into joy, poverty into development, wandering into aims and dreams into reality. In the dramatic year of 1941 Tito was at the head of the Communist Party and the Yugoslav revolutionary liberation movement and it was under his direct leadership that we started the first armed uprising against the fascist conquerors in enslaved Europe. Under the circumstances of that time this was the most difficult challenge that history could place before an individual, the workers class and the enslaved peoples. Tito accepted this challenge without hesitation, demonstrating a courage and resoluteness that had no equal.

In the impasse created by the collapse of the former Yugoslavia and the complete defeat of its army he clearly perceived, with the penetrating mind of a revolutionary and military leader, the historical social force that was growing. He saw this force in the organized character and political profile of the Communist Party, in the revolutionary energy of the workers class, peasantry and progressive intelligentsia and in the freedom-loving traditions and aspirations of all our peoples and nationalities. As a communist and revolutionary, Tito lived and worked and fought among workers and working people in all parts of Yugoslavia. For this reason he was able to penetrate to their hearts and understand their deepest feelings, needs and aspirations as well as their readiness to rush in assault on heaven itself. And he was not mistaken in these predictions and expectations.

When it was necessary to make the historical decision to raise the peoples and nationalities to uprising, Tito, as a revolutionary and military leader, unwaveringly followed the idea that true freedom, independence, autonomy and social transformation could come about only as a result of the revolutionary liberation struggle of the workers class and the widest masses of the people. It was from this source that he drew perseverance and firmness, courage and heroism.

Speaking about the struggle of our peoples and nationalities for their freedom, Comrade Tito said--and I quote:--"We have not been handed our freedom on a platter or at a conference table. And we, small people in the sea of fascist Europe, rose to save the honor of our peoples, to struggle for our independence and to be able to say one day boldly and with open eyes: We have done everything in our power to contribute to the common cause, that is, to liberation of Europe and the liberation of our country from the fascist occupiers' yoke."--I end the quotation. These words of his echo the feelings of honor and pride of every man of our country because of the mass heroism demonstrated by our peoples in the struggle against fascism, because of the lion's-share contribution made by them to the victory of this struggle and because of the fulfillment of their responsibility before history.

Through fire and struggle and through blood and sufferings Tito created the armed force of uprising and revolution that was the workshop of brotherhood and unity and equality, the supporting base and [word indistinct] of the new popular authority. Under special and heretofore unknown conditions Tito raised the peoples and nationalities to uprising. He understood more profoundly than anyone before him the conditions and laws of the revolutionary time and situation. He penetrated more deeply than others to the essence of Marxism and applied and enriched the Marxist idea of armed people under concrete conditions of World War Two, discovering new forms of military organizations and new methods of waging an armed struggle. To him the revolutionary and liberation army was always an inseparable part of our peoples and nationalities, the army in whose ranks the best sons and daughters of these peoples and nationalities fought.

Tito organized and waged the war in the entire Yugoslav territory at the time when Yugoslavia was broken up and divided. It was on the platform of the struggle against the occupiers that the Yugoslav Communist Party headed by Comrade Tito--and thanks to his farsightedness--raised all our peoples and nationalities in the struggle for national liberation. All parts of the country were united into one whole and a new Yugoslavia was created. This contribution is of epochal importance for all peoples and nationalities who have lived to experience in this community their renaissance and progress and their most complete liberation. We won great battles and victories in the struggle for the country's liberation: Uzice, Foca, Bosanska Krajina, Montenegro, Sandzak, Bihac, Jajce, Neretva, Sutjeska, Bela Krajina and many others.

Tito is ranked among the most famous military leaders in the history of wars. His lasting merit is in the fact that he proved the possibility for a successful armed struggle even against a manyfold superior imperialist power. His political and strategic ideas and practical solutions in this field have become the property of all peoples who struggle for freedom and independence or defend themselves against foreign pressures and aggressions. This is his contribution to the struggle of people for their final liberation.

Tito was a personality of deep thoughts. Before he made a decision, he always comprehensively appraised the concrete conditions and perceived not only the immediate but also the far-reaching consequences of any new undertakings. He could not wage such a difficult war by solving only the concrete problems imposed by the contemporary practice but he also perceived the daily tactical problems within far wider strategic frameworks, within the framework of the entire revolutionary changes. He acted in this manner because he entered the war as a mature revolutionary, because he knew the scientific laws of waging a war and revolution and because for that reason he penetrated deeper and farther into what appeared as the immediate war reality. It is for this reason that the theoretical approach to war and the practical waging of war were so firmly fused in Tito's work into a compact whole. With his genius-like farsightedness he always created and further developed in time the military organization and adapted it to new conditions of waging the war.

Thanks to the fact that we were led by such a supreme commander, we were able to fight against a far better armed and numerically superior enemy and regularly come out victorious.

The significance of his scientific and practical accomplishments is not limited exclusively to the war that we waged under his leadership but are fully important for all future difficult days if they come. Therefore, if we again find ourselves in a situation where we must fight for our country's freedom against an aggressor, we will do this as persistently and expertly as we did it when Tito commanded our armed forces because his ideas and views are woven into our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Tito was a dynamic personality. This is the trait that is possessed by great military leaders and great men. He introduced his dynamism as an essential characteristic into the conduct of combat actions. He always emphasized that a war was not won by defensive actions but rather by constant attacks. For this reason he introduced the offensive spirit into all forms of the combined waging of armed struggle and greatly surpassed the mechanical offensive ideas that the enemy command based exclusively on its military technical superiority. Tito's concept of all-people's war was the negation of the enemy occupation system. He precisely foresaw that, no matter how strong the enemy might be, he could not [word indistinct] on bayonets and that he could never have sufficient forces to oppose the people who were ready for struggle and resistance. Tito formulated a strategic principle of the greatest importance: If we are forced to abandon a territory, we will liberate another territory, even larger and more important.

As the supreme commander, he coined the slogan: There are no hopeless situations. These words of his have deeply sunk into our way of thinking and into the behavior of our people, both in wartime and in peacetime. These words encourage initiative and responsibility and perseverance in efforts, as well as determination to overcome all difficulties.

As the supreme commander, Tito was an example of courage, heroism and the greatest possible perseverance in the execution of strategic goals. He is crowned with immortal glory as a supreme commander who directly helped the units in the struggle and who was wounded on the battleground. No one like him transferred his determination and conviction and combat optimism to the people whom he met and with whom he talked. Tito himself frequently said that the problems and difficulties that he encountered had increased his strength and determination to resolve them.

Although it happened that people burdened with difficulties turned to him, it did not happen that they were not encouraged. Tito was the most humane soldier of his time, a soldier who (?surpassed) the war by humanism. Even in the most cruel wartime circumstances he (?did not) forget the most noble links of humaneness that must be preserved. The care for the wounded was his greatest concern. For all of us, his contemporaries, and for all future generations, his imperative--neither as a man nor as the supreme commander would he abandon the wounded without protection--will be remembered for all time. Tito's noble attitude toward prisoners was also inspired by the same humane considerations.

In all his human relations Tito was a man, comrade and friend. He saw in every man, be they old or young, even in the very youngest ones, a personality and he demonstrated his respect for them. For him the essential quality of our army and of our armed forces was and has remained a comradely character of the relations among men, a compradeship between the officers and soldiers. He frequently stressed that discipline, military organization, an irreproachable execution of orders issued by superiors were the unconditional characteristics of the army.

However, at the same time he stressed that the comradely, humane relations, do not contradict this, but rather in many ways contribute to a conscious military discipline, organization and the execution of orders.

Tito has left the following testament to us officers: To respect the personality of the subordinates, the personality of the soldier, and the officer should never offend the dignity of his subordinates. In this connection, there can be no greater obligation than the one that he determined by his personal example.

Relying on his experience as a revolutionary, statesman and military leader, who was in the midst of historic developments in the very long period of history, from the October Socialist Revolution to the present, Tito linked the tasks of developing and defending the revolution with the following words that will remain in lasting memory: Every revolution, Tito said, is worth as much as it is capable of developing constantly and of developing its achievements. He always proceeded from the fact that socialism indispensably needs peace as the vital condition of the struggle for new socioeconomic relations in which exploitation will be eliminated, the struggle for the equality of all peoples and countries and for humaneness and human solidarity. At the same time he constantly kept in mind that under the conditions of the existing bloc and other international contradictions, at the time when the threat of force and use of military force is increasing more and more, peace and security can be ensured solely by the unity of the entire nation, all peoples and nationalities, by relying on their defense forces.

The events proved him right. Although our country was exposed to strong pressures by outside forces on several occasions that as a rule also encouraged hostile activity within the country, under Tito's leadership we have always succeeded in overcoming all dangers and in remaining loyal to our own path of socialist building and to our independent nonaligned foreign policy. With his unerring defense instinct, Tito taught us and we have learned from him to clearly perceive every sign of outside danger and to undertake everything that was necessary for the country's defense in time.

In every such situation, those values that Comrade Tito created--that is, brotherhood and unity, the linkage of all our peoples and nationalities into the entity of Yugoslavia as a fraternal community enjoying equal rights, then our self-managing socialist system, the nonaligned policy and the strategy of all-people's defense and social self-protection--were fully expressed.

Tito always looked forward. He took into account the essential traits of international relations. He perceived the threats that such disturbances of relations may bring and in good time took measures that the disturbances be forestalled.

In the past-war period, as during the war, he was the initiator and the moving force for improving the military art and for introducing new military equipment in the armed forces. From him we always received orders and tasks that reflected the long-term strategic direction of development of our armed forces. He continuously reminded us that we should continuously arm and equip the armed forces with modern military equipment, that we should efficiently train to carry out our combat tasks under the most complicated war conditions and that we should also bear such conditions in mind when we improve our leadership and command methods.

At the same time he stressed that our greatest defense strength lies in men of high morals and political consciousness--men who are devoted to the interests of the workers class, the peoples and nationalities and to a socialist self-managing independent and nonalined Yugoslavia.

These messages by Tito have been and remain the guiding star of our war, post-war and future generations. We shall always carry out our defense tasks as if Tito were with us.

In harmony with the general development of socialist self-management in our country, Tito initiated the widest socialization of the defense matters known to the modern world. He saw the best opportunities for protection and defense within the overall development of socialist self-management, stressing that our working people and citizens, building socialism on self-managing foundations, know best how such achievements must be defended.

Repeating the question that he posed, who could now endanger the self-management of the million-fold masses of self-managers, who could endanger the freedom and independence of our peoples and nationalities? We reply in his words: There is no sacrifice that we would not make and there is no force that we would fail to resist in the defense of freedom, independence and socialist self-management.

Bidding farewell to Comrade Tito on behalf of the Armed Forces of Socialist Yugoslavia that he commanded since the 1941 uprising up to the present day, we promise that we shall follow his example, that we shall prepare for the defense of the country and fight, if need be, as we did under his command. We promise that we shall continue along Tito's road. This is the only way to be worthy of Tito's great work and the luck to have lived and worked in Tito's epoch.

Comrades, in all the fields of our social activities, Tito sought and found ways and means for the most direct organization and action by the workers class and the masses of the people. In the broadest strata of the people under the leadership of the workers class and its vanguard, the LCY, he saw the basic precondition for the realization of the aims of the revolution. If Tito's course of life is carefully followed, the struggle for a revolutionary party in Yugoslavia that alone can initiatite and organize and lead a revolutionary social transformation and preserve the achievements of this transformation runs as a red thread through all the struggles he waged and through all his endeavors since he joined the workers movement up to the present time, in his multifaceted involvements.

This was Tito's road of forging the tool of the workers class of Yugoslavia in its struggle for its historical and current interests. Tito was building such a vanguard force for more than four decades. Without the Communist Party or the LCY as it was built under Tito's leadership, there would have been no liberation war nor socialist revolution in Yugoslavia. There would have been no federal Yugoslav community of equal and united peoples and nationalities. There would have been no self-management. There would have been no independence and nonalinement for us.

Therefore we remember Tito's words about the strengthening of the leading role and responsibility of the LCY being a constant and first class task in the preservation and development of our revolution. It was only such a Tito's party that was able to remain constantly open--through the decades--to contemporary processes and especially to changes when required by life. It was only such a Tito's party that was capable of grappling with the responsibilities brought by time and was able to open up the prospects of development.

It was only such a party that was able to forge the path for the new in order to realize the aims and the interests of the workers class.

As a visionary who looks forward to the horizons of the coming days, Tito perceived, even before the beginning of the armed uprising of our peoples and nationalities, the significance of the rallying and mobilization of all the progressive forces in our country.

His proven sense for organizing and moving the masses came to be fully manifested through the national liberation war and revolution.

Better than all others, Tito assessed that the revolution would win if it created its armed forces and provided people's power. Therefore he was the initiator in the creation of the national liberation committees as the true organs of people's power. According to his idea, the national liberation committees became, under the most difficult war conditions, the most democratic organs that were elected by the people themselves and that rendered account of their work to the people. These committees were an integral part of the revolutionary power and they were built into the tasks of the national liberation struggle and the protection and management of social affairs of workers, peasants, youths and women.

In the history of the international workers and communist movement, Tito rose as a revolutionary who was the first to tackle the practical realization of Marx's idea: factories to the workers. The workers class of Yugoslavia received the keys to their factories almost three decades ago. It is the merit of our socialist revolution and Tito that the ancient dream of the international proletariat and the idea that for a time was pushed aside and forgotten was reaffirmed in theory and practice. This year we shall mark three decades since the historic decision to hand factories and enterprises to the management of workers collectives.

It is quite certain and obvious that this initiative of Tito's was confirmed by the deep socialist transformation of our society and the tremendous results in the material and cultural development of all Yugoslavia and all our republics and provinces.

Tito's thought and practice have been built into the foundations of our socioeconomic and political system. Placed at the center of this system are the working man associated with other people, his freedom and happiness, his rights as producer and self-manager, his immediate and long-term interests. We remain deeply grateful to Comrade Tito also because he led us, while realizing the tasks and aims of the communist vanguard, into the epoch in which man becomes a true master of his life and his labor.

In this painful moment, allow me to recall the idea and the message that Comrade Tito has always recommended to us. He often said: Comrades, preserve our brotherhood and unity as the apple of your eye. From the depth of his revolutionary experience and the feeling for dangers threatening our peoples in the distant and recent past, he concluded almost every speech, his talks with the people, his many meetings with workers, youths and army personnel, with these beautiful and simple words, which seem to echo among us now here. He said, I quote: When we are united, nobody can do anything to us. End quote. Tito spoke about this in an inspired way.

Precisely for this reason he began to build the foundations of our unity as early as 1937, freeing the party from factional struggle, building patiently its internal unity and preparing it for the struggle in the difficult days approaching. In the national liberation war, under the leadership of Tito and the party, the indestructive brotherhood of our peoples and unity of the country were forged, despite the vile striving of the fascist occupiers and domestic traitors to break Yugoslavia forever and to divide its peoples.

At the second session of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia in 1943] the brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities were enacted by the decisions setting up Yugoslavia on a federal principle.

In the development of socialist self-management Tito saw a broad opportunity for the further deepening of national equality and solidarity, pointing out at the same time that self-management could not be realized in a multinational community without the equality of the peoples and nationalities. In simple and clear words, he incessantly encouraged equality and comprehensive cooperation of the republics and provinces, stressing their responsibility for their own development as well as for the development of the Yugoslav community as a whole.

In his overall revolutionary work he always looked for links and built bridges and roads leading to the liberation of our peoples and nationalities and their drawing together. Brotherhood and unity is one of the most precious achievements of our revolution left to us by Tito. It has been and remains the source of our strength and of our future victories.

Tito had a decisive role in the resistance to all outside pressures, which in essence meant an attack on the independence and autonomy of Socialist Yugoslavia. In all circumstances he correctly assessed the readiness of our people to defend the freedom and independence of the country and their internal firmness and combat unity. They saw in Tito a revolutionary and statesman who could not be swayed by any pressure and who was prepared to make correct, great and bold decisions in the most difficult moments.

The truth must win, Tito used to say. With the victory of this truth, the road opened to equal relations in the international workers and communist movement. Tito pronounced these words on behalf of all of us. He spoke in the name of the future, not only our Yugoslav future but the future of the entire workers and communist movement.

Tito adopted this principle of equality with his conviction of a Marxist and principled attitude of a revolutionary. Therefore he enjoyed great prestige and sincere respect. The responsibility of the communist party to the workers class and the people of its country was for Tito the highest responsibility and the first precondition of voluntary internationalist cooperation and solidarity with the struggles of other peoples for freedom and independence, for peace and social progress.

Taking into account the experience of our revolution and the specific conditions of the struggle for socialism in every country, Tito--like Lenin--fought unyieldingly for the right of every country to its own road in the building of socialism, for independence and equality and against any outside interference and any privileged position of any party or state. This struggle brought him respect and gave him dignity that will be even more pronounced in the future.

Tito laid the foundations of Socialist Yugoslavia's foreign policy. His activities in this respect began in the national liberation war when during the difficult struggle for the international recognition of new Yugoslavia he set the main principles of its foreign policy. These emanated from the fact that our peoples, waging the struggle for their liberation and taking their fate in their own hands, were firmly resolved to decide their own life and future. The foreign policy of Yugoslavia, the policy of freedom and independence, the policy of nonalignment, peace and social progress, the policy of active peaceful coexistence and solidarity with the struggle of all the peoples for their national and social liberation arose from this resolve, on which Tito made a strong personal imprint.

Tito's personal contribution to the initiation, development and rise of the policy of nonalignment is practically immeasurable. At the time of the most dangerous international crises, foreseeing the direction of contemporary trends with the refined unerring judgement of a revolutionary and visionary, he found the best solutions for immediate and long-term tasks in the struggle for peace and equal international cooperation. Tito became the creator of a new policy, the policy of nonalignment. This made him the most prominent figure of the nonaligned movement and of the modern world.

Tito's contribution to nonalignment was always mobilizing, stimulating and creative. He perceived and expressed the strivings of the great majority of the peoples and countries in the world to live in peace, to be free and independent, to decide independently on their social life and to control their natural wealth and to cooperate equally with others. He built the unity of the nonaligned countries on these foundations, giving primary emphasis to their equality and consensus and rejecting any division into more or less progressive ones. He fought for a cooperation of equals and he implacably opposed any imposition or subordination.

Tito had a prominent role in the successful outcome of all the summit conferences of the nonaligned countries, in elaborating their policies and in searching for answers to solve concrete problems. This applies in particular to his initiatives and practical actions which contributed to the fact that the nonaligned policy has become an essential factor in international relations.

Tito received exceptional tributes for his tremendous contribution to the affirmation of the nonaligned policy, for all that he contributed to this movement and to the contemporary world. Among these were the Nehru Prize for Peace and International Understanding and a special tribute at the Havana conference. These tributes speak of Tito as one of the most respected personalities of our time, whose words were listened to as the voice of reason and peace.

Comrades, throughout his life Tito fought for freedom and dignity of man and against any oppression. He fought for independence and equality of peoples and countries and against the policy of force and subordination. Therefore he became a true legend of our people, a true legend of our freedom and independence. In his struggle he constantly contributed to the broadest rallying of the progressive social forces and their greatest unity, both in our internal life and in international relations. But he knew no compromise in resisting any usurpation of the rights of the working man, of peoples and countries.

In his long revolutionary practice he struggled relentlessly against dogmatism and statism, bureaucracy and technocracy, liberalism and nationalism, against everything that threatened the achievements of our revolution and the attainments of the peoples in their struggle for independence, peace and social progress.

Tito's revolution lives and will live. Tito is alive in us, in all our tanks, in all Yugoslavia. As long as we shall exist in this place, as long as there will be a struggle for human happiness, Tito will exist. The horizon of the future is open to Tito's works.

To him in the world who asks, what will happen to Yugoslavia after Tito? We reply: There will be Tito. While he lived he himself used to say: Anybody who thinks that after I am no longer in this position he will be able to weaken Yugoslavia internally and that it could become prey to invasion from abroad is wrong. This is impossible, Tito used to say, for we have a firm and united LCY, we have a strong army and all-people's defense, we have a new organization of power from the bottom up to the top, we have created the Presidency so that we may insure against possible friction.

We shall best repay our debt to Tito's memory if we worthily carry out the message he addressed to all army personnel before his death. He said: Cultivate and further develop the unity of your ranks. Constantly advance the moral-political situation in your units and institutions. Incessantly aspire to higher levels of the overall combat readiness and preparedness of the army.

This message is his last order for us. Our dear Comrade Tito: [Ljubicic's voice breaking] We,your soldiers, solemnly pledge that we shall follow and implement this message of yours from day to day and carry it from generation to generation. In this painful moment we pay our greatest tribute, our deepest respect and our warmest love to you, dear Comrade Tito, a man whose heart beat for all of us, for the people of all the world.

[Ljubicic regains composure] We pay our deepest respect to Tito, the foremost soldier of our revolution and freedom; to Tito, the first builder of new Yugoslavia and peace in the world; to Tito, the visionary of our brilliant future; to Tito, the president of the SFRY, the president of the LCY, the supreme commander of the armed forces, triple people's hero, hero of socialist labor and first doctor of military sciences.

Glory and thanks be to Josip Broz Tito.

LEADERS PRAISE TITO, LEGACY IN SPEECHES

Doronjski's Eulogy

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[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, delivered his eulogy to President Josip Broz Tito in front of the Assembly of Yugoslavia in Belgrade at the start of the funeral of the Yugoslav president. Doronjski said:

It has been the custom for us, the communists of Yugoslavia, to assemble under various circumstances imposed by the times and by history, in situations both harsh and dramatic. We have also had our moments of joy and moments of victory. For decades we gathered under Tito's leadership to discuss regular matters or crucial issues related to our country. This time, it is a sad occasion that gathers us. We are here to express our respect and gratitude to a man who did so much for us and who meant so much for our party and our people. Throughout this long and dramatic period of six full decades a man resolved and a courageous combatant and leader, a man with the highest ethical standards, worked in our party inspiring generation after generation with his example up to the last spark of his life--that man was Comrade Tito.

It was precisely in that period that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia assumed its place in history. With Tito we passed through the most crucial days in the struggle for social emancipation and national liberation. We accomplished feats on the order of which there are few examples in history. Feats which have received worldwide recognition.

Comrade Tito conceived the platform and programme of the Yugoslav revolution. And more than that, he realized this programme while at the helm of a courageous and zealous organization of Yugoslav communists, an organization always ready for even the greatest sacrifices.

It is not easy to depict Tito's personality, his exceptionally rich and long lifetime of struggle, which ideally coincides with the history of the Yugoslav revolutionary struggle over the last six decades. Speaking about his life on one occasion, Comrade Tito said it had not been an easy one, but that he had lived it joyfully and that on the whole, he would not have chosen another even now.

Josip Broz, the seventh child of his parents, was born in the small [word indistinct] town of Kumrovec, in a region where five centuries ago the serfs and peasants bravely fought in battles led by Matija Gubec for "general freedom and equality of classes, for general payment of taxes and for general military conscription in defence of the homeland...."

Comrade Tito likewise led the people into the struggle for "general freedom for all and equality of classes," for defence of the homeland. Gubec's enemies executed him by placing a red-hot crown on his head. Countless is the number of enemies who set a price on Tito's head and meant to execute him. Just as his countryman, Matija Gubec, Tito also by his very birth was ordained to share the fate of the hungry peasantry. Tito, the future metal-worker, joined the ranks of the disenfranchised and the unarmed, in the unequal position with respect to that held on the same scales of life by the domestic rulers. In contrast to his tragic countryman, Matija Gubec, who did not succeed in evading the hardships of poverty and ignorance, Tito knew no defeats during his lifetime and this not because there had not been any or could not have been any, but simply because he refused to recognize them. As long as man is alive--he and his work teach us--there exists a hope in the possibility of finding a way out of difficulties.

Seventy years ago he became a worker and obtained his membership card of the Socialist Party. He was barely 21 years of age when he was arrested on charges of anti-war propaganda and served sentence in the prison of the Petrovaradin Fortress in whose damp and dark cells he had visions of grand processions irrepressibly marching with flaming banners.

Through his revolutionary work Tito achieved and put into practice the dreams of his young years. He participated in the October Revolution, was initiator and organizer of countless militant actions of workers in the country, the founder of the struggle against factions and in favour of party unity, valiant in all battles, [words indistinct] with his head held high.

His comportment [as received] before the police and in court in Zagreb in 1928 at which time he stated: "I plead not guilty...since I do not deem this court competent. For me, the only competent court is that of the party...." These words inspired courage in numerous generations to our very days. Even the reporter of a bourgeois daily who followed the court proceedings, impressed with Comrade Tito's stand, could not help admitting: "His face has something of those physiognomies that remind one of steel." Sentenced to five years at hard labour, Comrade Tito was in prison a revolutionary and an activist. He taught others, translated, went on strikes, made friends, encouraged his fellow prisoners.

Being in Moscow in the early thirties as representative of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, Tito lectured at the International Lenin School for the cadres of foreign countries. It is not easy to fathom how, when or where he was able to prepare himself for such and even more complex tasks, when we know that his life had always been a struggle, duties, concern and self-sacrifice. It is enough to recall only the countless assumed names he had to use, the number of identity cards and passports, the variety of legal and illegal places of residence, the number of warrants for his arrest and rewards for his capture.

When he was 45 years old, after spending 27 years in the struggle of the workers' revolutionary movement, Josip Broz took on the most responsible duties in his life. He assumed leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1937. In the critical days before the Second World War, up to that time the inefficiency of our workers and communist movement, notwithstanding the individual courage and loyalty to the revolution of its cadres, led to a crisis in its ideological base, its strategy and policy. Since that time, for over four full decades, Tito's strong will, clear ideas, decisive and brave attitude found full expression in our movement in all crucial moments and decisions.

Comrade Tito closely cooperated with the greatest figures of the revolutionary movement in the Third International: with Pieck, Togliatti, Dimitrov, Kuusinen and others. Those were fateful times, a period of latent crisis in the workers' and communist movement, a crisis fed by bureaucratic dogmatism, and one which paralyzed revolutionary action, crippled revolutionary enthusiasm. At that time antifascism represented not (?only a stabilizing) factor in man's effort to survive but also a signpost indicating a different, a more democratic and a more just relationship between people.

All of us have had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the profound understanding that Comrade Tito had for the realities of life and for a proper assessment of its dimensions. He always opposed readymade recipes and dogmas. But like no one else, he was able to see the particular within the general as well as what was individual in the collective.

This capacity of Comrade Tito's was not something acquired by learning. He himself was one of the proletarians, one of those exploited and enslaved, persecuted and convicted, in fact, his visionary ability stemmed from his lifelong experience, from his capacity always to view life with wide open eyes and acute senses. Numberous strategic decisions of capital importance for [word indistinct] revolution were always marked with the seal of his capability to perceive phenomena in a realistic and [word indistinct] manner, to envision them correctly and adopt decisions on the basis of his own experience but also on the basis of his ability to link into an organic whole even the most remote elements of similar tendencies and trends. This indeed points to the strength of his personality, never witnessed in our country.

He launched the struggle against factions in the party in 1928 in Zagreb and managed to conclude it successfully only after assuming leadership of the party. He did not persecute the factionalists. He placed before all communists clear objectives and tasks. Unity of action was the consequence. It is thanks to this achieved unity, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was able successfully to surmount all the vicissitudes of the times and the various conflicts.

Of exceptional importance and farsightedness was Comrade Tito's orientation when he said that the party should enroll persons who enjoy the confidence of the community in which they live and work, those people who enjoy the reputation of being honest and militant. Such persons did indeed become members of the [word indistinct]. They were influential among the people around them thanks to their militancy and particularly to their personal lives. Their high morals and conscientiousness are tellingly demonstrated by the fact that of the twelve thousand members of the communist party on the eve of the war, nine thousand lost their lives in the national liberation struggle. This made communists in the eyes of the masses appear as men worthy of confidence.

In concluding the Fifth National Conference, on the eve of the attack on Yugoslavia by Hitler's Germany and fascist Italy, in a period when Tito had to have recourse to complete illegality, he said: "Comrades, decisive days confront us. Let us go forward now into the final battle. We must hold our next conference in a land free of both the invaders and the capitalists". Tito was not confused by the darkness of menacing fascism, nor was he impressed by the strength of its arms.

When our country was overrun, betrayed, dismembered, when the invaders roamed all across it, as well as the quislings and fifth-columnists, the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Tito calmly decided to launch an all-national uprising to undertake constant attacks so as to make the uprising a mass movement and transform it into a wartime factor with which the enemy and the allies would have to count.

This was much more than simple bravery and visionary ability.

The Yugoslav Communist Party was the only one that declared itself in favour of the unity of Yugoslavia and that developed the [word indistinct] in all the lands of Yugoslavia.

It is only today that we can truly appreciate the farsighted significance of the decision to set up national liberation committees, everywhere on liberated territory in place of the old organs of authority. It is now that we can appreciate the historical significance of the AVNOJ decisions in Jajce in 1943 to create a representative both of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia as well as a national committee of Yugoslavia.

For Comrade Tito the national question was the central question of the revolutionary struggle and of the unity of the country. He emphasized that every nation should take responsibility for its own destiny and that the communist party should be the (?vanguard) and should endeavour to become the basic strength of the nation. That it should encourage cooperation and contacts with other nations and nationalities.

In this fateful orientation for Yugoslavia are to be found the seeds of the basis and the principle of cooperation between our country and other peoples and states, the principles of [word indistinct] and non-interference in the affairs of others. A matter which is of relevance also for relations between socialist countries and communist parties.

It was clear to Tito and to our party that there could be no mass struggle if these masses were not aware that they were fighting for a better and more just life, (?despite) the existing view in the international communist movement that the antifascist struggle should not be (?linked) to the social revolution. This was the fundamental issue during our revolutionary antifascist warfare. That is why from the very outset we were able to undertake an all-national uprising and not only diversionist actions, that is [word indistinct] did not have to wait for others to liberate us.

In all this our revolution was fully aware of its international obligations, both the internationalistic ones and those broader commitments to the joint struggle against (?fascism) in general. Our struggle pinned down some thirty Nazi-Fascist and other occupying and quisling divisions during the whole duration of the war--three times more than the number on the African front.

The year 1948 was also one of the turning points in the history of our movement under the leadership of Comrade Tito. At that time it was a question of relations between socialist countries and communist parties, a question of independence, equality, respect for sovereignty and an independent path in the development of socialism. Tito did not accede to this nor did he submit that time either. He believed in revolutionary truth and justice. He made no concessions on matters of such significance for the future of our country as well as the future of the international communist movement.

Out of the humane character of our revolution, its mass feature, the experience of the national liberation committees, faith in the strength of the masses, was born three decades ago our system of self-management. Comrade Tito defined the beginning of this historical path by evoking and putting into practice Marx's famous slogan: "The Factories Belong to the Workers". This was a tremendous contribution to the consolidation of our multi-national community and ensured democratic and humanistic content to our socialism.

Comrade Tito knew and felt that in both the past and in future times, for the sake of united revolutionary action it was not enough for the party to have only discipline. It also needed the realization of the maximum possible measure of democracy and respect for party rank and file opinion on the part of forums.

Although always on the side of firm discipline, it was not by accident that Comrade Tito was at the same time against "chopping off heads" of those people in the party who in their work were making mistakes. This principle of comradeship and confidence, of humanistic attitude toward man is our previous heritage.

It is alien to the spirit of Socialist Yugoslavia to tie itself to any bloc. Tito saw this quite clearly and he deeply believed that the very existence of blocs increases threats to the world. That is why he undertook the historic action of being one of the founders of the non-aligned movement. In the same spirit Comrade Tito stressed the necessity of equitable relations among communist parties and socialist countries.

That is why Comrade Tito is a symbol not only for us but also on a worldwide scale: a symbol of humane socialism, the freedom of thought creativity, the struggle for justice, for brotherhood and unity, for equal relations, for a world without war.

Comrade Tito remains in our hearts and in history a unique personality.

Tito is physically leaving our midst. From our ranks a revolutionary and soldier, a worker and statesman, the supreme commander and our president has gone. The man who was the embodiment of our courage and our struggle, our will and our aspirations, our peace and our freedom has left us, our beloved Tito is gone.

No longer will we hear the voice which so often spoke in our name, the voice of the man who in our direst moments encouraged our militancy and raised our morale, strengthened our convictions, joyed in our successes but also acutely perceived our weaknesses and obstacles that could jeopardize our development and the creative (?talents) of our masses.

We are parting physically from Comrade Tito. But his works and ideas remain as permanent guidelines for our struggle. There remain our obligations and responsibilities to continue working on the great deed we began with Tito.

Tito is leaving us but our undying love and respect for his great humanitarian personality and figure of a statesman remain. We will ever be inspired by his indomitable strength of willpower and determination in action.

His great example has taught us to share our destiny with our country and our people.

We are bidding farewell to Tito. But he has left us with answers to questions which can be posed at this time as well--who we are, what we are, how shall we continue on our road, how shall we maintain our direction and advance. With Tito we have sufficiently matured and become strengthened in the knowledge that we can survive as a firm and monolithic country only if we are an equitable socialist community of all our nations and nationalities. Only if we are a society of self-managers in which the working man and his interest is the yardstick of socialist and social progress, aware that our future lies in our country, in the face of all difficulties and tempests which might befall us. Brotherhood and unity, self-management and non-alignment are the three fundamental principles upon which the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has rested and continues to rest and upon which it will continue to develop with determination.

Today our destiny is in our own hands. It has become part of our consciousness, our hearts and our minds. An independent socialist community of fraternal peoples, a country active in the struggle for peace and for comprehensive international cooperation founded on the principles of equality and independence of peoples--this will continue to be Tito's and our Yugoslavia.

Our parting with Comrade Tito is a grievous blow to all our peoples, it is a serious blow to the countless people of the world who knew him or heard about him. Tito is truly a man of this century, a man of this epoch. We are proud at having been Tito's contemporaries. Judging by what he has bequeathed us, Tito is also a man of the future. There is nothing that can cast a shadow over his deeds, nothing can extinguish the torch he carried so long and through such dark and stormy days.

In this sorrowful moment we stand with bowed heads with the deepest feeling of respect. We have serried our ranks in face of the responsibility that we can shoulder only if we are united. Not only will the inheritors of Tito's deeds be his contemporaries but future generations inspired by Tito's example and struggle, will also inherit his deeds.

Before us is the enormous moral obligation to continue his great work and to confirm our pledge with new results.

Our gratitude to Comrade Tito.

Glory to Comrade Tito.

Kolisevski Address

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[Text] Belgrade, May 8, TANJUG--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Kolisevski took the final farewell from Josip Broz Tito in a grave-side address. Kolisevski said:

The moment of greatest pain has arrived for the working class, for all our working people and citizens, for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, for our youth and members of the armed forces, throughout our self-management socialist [word indistinct], the moment of parting with Comrade Tito.

For days, Dear Comrade Tito, millions of our people, silently with the greatest concern and yet nursing a vivid hope, followed your last struggle. From the depths of their souls they wished you would score another victory. Till your last breath they believed in a miracle, in the impossible. You never flinched in the face of the forces of evil, you succumbed only to the inexorable laws of nature after almost nine decades of a life marked by feats and ordeals, by incomparable self-sacrifice and by a constant struggle in which you unsparingly exerted all your forces.

It is with these thoughts and feelings that we are all saying good-bye to you today, we, your comrades and fellow combatants, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which you have stamped with the seal of your personality, the working class of our country from which you sprang, the working people and citizens of all our nations and nationalities.

In this grievous moment before the shade of their legendary supreme commander, the glorious fighters of the national liberation army of Yugoslavia have lowered to half-mast 365 flags of the war brigades formed in our country of which 341 are Yugoslav, 21 are Italian, 1 Russian, 1 French and 1 Bulgarian.

Words cannot express the grief we feel because you are leaving us, but neither the pride we feel after having belonged to the pride that such a great historical figure led us with a sure hand for decades, pride that we have together built, developed and strengthened the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, pride at the fact that we have linked, rallied and led the masses of all our nations and nationalities by the millions towards the victorious national liberation war and the socialist revolution, towards the realization of their social and national rights and interests, for a happier society and more humane relations between people, for brotherhood and unity among our nations and nationalities. Together we have [word indistinct] the trails of our socialist self-management society and for the comprehensively strengthening of our federal community.

We now remain without you, but firmly united and ready with the young generations coming after us to march steadfastly on along the brave visionary roads that we embarked on together from the first days of the revolution in all the battles, tribulations and successes. We found the best solutions to implement your ideas for the building of a better future for all of us, in the interest of developing close bonds of cooperation and friendship with nations all over the world and in the interest of consolidating peace, security and international cooperation. Along with us, the entire world also remains without its great citizen, an undefatigable fighter for peace and the symbol not only of the hopes but also the possibilities for surmounting the predicaments that it is encountering.

When you assumed leadership of our glorious party 43 years ago, you ploughed a fresh and deep furrow in the history of all our nations and nationalities. In everything our party, our working class, our working people and citizens accomplished on their road to human and national freedom, your personal contribution was greatest and most decisive. Under your determined and sure leadership we knew no defeats even when our battles and aspirations meant assaulting the skies. By word and deed you taught us how to solve the most complex tasks confronting us.

From a backward state which until recent times served as a bargaining counter to foreign powers, a state helpless before foreign invaders and conquerors, devastated by national oppression and exploitation, by poverty and privation, the new Tito's Yugoslavia and a society and system which in many aspects represent a new leaf in the book of history were created in the struggle at the helm of which you stood for almost half a century.

You firmly marched at our head while we were building and when we were building and when we built our community, from 1941 through the first and second sessions of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia up to our present constitutional order. Without such a community our existence would be inconceivable. In the struggle and endeavors for its happiness and prosperity your deeds will always be with us, providing fresh impetus, pointing the way, lending us strength and inspiration.

We have created a new and original social entity founded on democratic and humanistic principles of socialist self-management, on the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities.

These are the foundations upon which its self-reliance and firmness are constantly strengthening, which no force can break. It is a community its members are proud of, a community inspiring not only its peoples but also eliciting worldwide admiration, a community radiating far and wide the illustrious principles of humanism, solidarity, peace and fraternal cooperation, equality and mutual respect of people, nations and countries. This community was engendered by our aspirations and struggle which will long bear the hallmark of your personality, while the period in which it originated will remain in the minds of our nations and nationalities as Tito's epoch. For all this, dear Comrade Tito, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be eternally grateful to you.

We worked with you and built with you as if peace will last forever, while readying ourselves as if war were to break out on the morrow. We have put into practice these words of yours in the most consistent fashion while preparing ourselves to defend every foot of our soil, safeguarding our freedom, our socialist self-management system, the sovereignty and independence of our country from anyone who might impinge upon it. We are convinced that in continuing to do so we shall be repaying our debt to you in the best and most faithful manner.

Just as you envisioned the prospect of our present-day community as far back as in the days of the fiercest political reaction, of fascist atrocities and terrorization, while resisting all kinds of pressures and attempts at interference in our internal affairs, at a time of the most vehement turmoil in the cold war and bloc confrontation, you also found the roads to peace in other difficult situation and propagated them.

You perceived the historic vision of the policy of non-alignment as the sole alternative for the contemporary world, one faced with the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe, and you indefatigably strove in practice for the attainment of its irreplaceable role in present-day international relations. Your name and activities are built into all the results and accomplishments of the policy of non-alignment and into the affirmation of its principles and future course.

Unwaveringly convinced that our existence and future are possible only along the road you paved, we shall continue to extend, just as you did, a hand of friendship, or equality and cooperation, to everyone in the world. Under your leadership we established, built and successfully developed friendship and friendly cooperation with nearly all the countries in the world, irrespective of the differences in their social systems and basic commitments. We shall continue to do so with even greater determination.

We know how to offer a hand of friendship and cooperation and how to take it in just as friendly a fashion. In this you were an unsurpassable champion and architect. We shall do our utmost to mitigate the loss that has befallen not only us but also the entire freedom-loving and peace-loving world.

At this moment when we can find no words of comfort, we stand proud and firm in our resolve to transform your ideas and deeds into new aspirations and endeavours. They live on and activate every working man in Yugoslavia, all our nations and nationalities, the working class, in their unrelenting struggle for socialism and happiness of man.

In parting with you, our country and all our working people and citizens thank you for their most previous possession--that of being the sovereign masters of their fate and fully confident in themselves, their power, the power of free people and brotherly nations and nationalities. By themselves, and of their own volition, all our nations and nationalities have unanimously and irrevocably opted for your road and your leadership.

Amid the storms and tempests which have lashed and are still lashing the world we live in, a world rent and divided, agitated and unquiet, you have ensured our country a high position in the international community precisely because our socialist community is a reliable factor of freedom, progress, stability and security in the world. It will remain as such in the future.

Dear Comrade Tito, in parting with you, we wish to tell you that the epochal events linked to your name and work shall remain deeply and lastingly incised in our thoughts and feelings, events which have altered the course of our contemporary history. You have demonstrated the amplest understanding of the motive forces of social development, determination and courage in the struggle against the class and national enemy, the aptitude and willingness to discover clear-cut and simple solutions for even the most complicated situations in all the crucial times in our revolution. Revolutionary optimism always radiated from your spirit and being. You steadily reaffirmed these traits every day of your life, struggle, and creative work.

Your image as a revolutionary, a strategist, a combatant, a man, a leader of the people and a military commander, in the great historic sense, stands as an eternal monument, a milestone and a lesson along every path of our struggle and our revolution.

Our glorious national liberation war and socialist revolution, our community, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, equality, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the sovereignty and independence of our country, our strong Yugoslav People's Army, non-alignment and peace, democratic and equal cooperation with all countries and peoples of the world, man's happiness and socialism--all these bear the indelible seal of Tito's historic personality. It remains our programme and pledge here before you that our revolution, as you have said, must remain as it was: unwavering in its fundamental commitments, humane in its endeavours to keep expanding the space of human freedoms and its intransigence towards all those who would jeopardize its achievements and divert its course.

Comrade Tito, your indestructible and magnificent work will always be with us. We are aware that you can be replaced only by all of us firmly united on the road to the continuous development of self-management and the strengthening of brotherhood, [word indistinct] and equality of our nations and nationalities. You are leaving behind a new, proud and firm society of the working class and all working people, a society of self-managers, politically conscious and free persons with wide horizons and broad prospects, staunch people with clear ideas of where they are going, who know what they have won and attained, what they must defend and protect and what their future course of action should be. You are leaving behind a country of brotherly nations and nationalities who, while realizing your ideals of national freedom, sovereignty and equality, have discovered the road to permanent consolidation of their community, their brotherhood and unity. No one and nothing can or shall divert us from these paths along which you so persistently and tirelessly led us.

We are determined and capable of jealously guarding and unflaggingly promoting our free, independent and self-managing community--the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In our efforts to surmount our grief at this sad moment we are together with all the members of your family, deeply sympathizing with them in their irreparable loss. But we are proud of everything that you were, what you will always be and of everything that you have left behind you. With concerted efforts we will transform this grievous parting into new sources of strength and energy along the path we have marked out together with you. Throughout your whole lifetime you have unselfishly taken upon your shoulders the heavy burden of struggle, work, concern and responsibility. There have been few people in history even among the greatest who can, like you, cast a backward glance at their life's course calmly and with pride. You have traversed this whole long, painful road leaving in your wake one of the deepest traces that a man can imprint upon history. May you rest in peace. May eternal thanks and glory be yours.

Vrhovec Statement

LD072247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 7 May 80

["Statement" by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec in Zagreb--date not given]

[Text] Zagreb--It is difficult to describe everything that simple word, Tito so dear to us all, means. Perhaps it is even more difficult to do this now, in these moments of great human grief which have happened to us and which have linked us together even more. Tito--this above all means a man-humanist, workers' fighter, Marxist thinker, military strategist and great statesman. Perhaps someone should collect all that has been said about Comrade Tito in the last 4 months, while he was on his sickbed. This would be a unique book in history. The contents of this book would represent for historians, sociologists and artists an inexhaustible source of knowledge about the man and his work, about the period in which he lived and which was, in fact, Tito's period.

I think that already today we can say that Tito was a unique phenomenon of present day human history, a phenomenon which cannot be repeated. I was lucky to often be the observer and witness of Comrade Tito's work, especially on the world scene. He had the unique ability to describe things and to assess them in a simple language comprehensible to all, while still retaining great depth and analysis, providing an excellent conclusion and idea as to where we were going. This quality of Comrade Tito was very easy to detect.

When we now read the statements by the greatest statesmen and people from all parts of the world on President Tito, these statements show immense admiration for this very ability that he had. It is likely that this was the reason he was so respected and esteemed.

I would like to mention a characteristic statement in this connection. Prime Minister Mugabe, leader of the national liberation movement of the people of Zimbabwe, speaking recently about Comrade Tito, said that often in the most difficult moments of the liberation struggle, when it was necessary to make decisions, he asked himself: What would Tito do? Several times Mugabe had the opportunity to be received by Comrade Tito and to outline the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom, and he always listened with the greatest of attention to the deliberations and advice given by Comrade Tito on these occasions.

There were many such statements during meetings between Comrade Tito and foreign statesmen. Not seldom would they begin their deliberations with the remark of how valuable it was for them to hear Comrade Tito and how much they respected his thoughts and advice. This does not concern only those who were, so to speak, close in their deliberations or political concepts to the world policy which we call Tito's policy, but also those who had different concepts of the world and world policy.

Perhaps, all this together, made Comrade Tito a great man and, we can also say, the greatest statesman of this epoch. This was most strongly and most symbolically expressed in Havana at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries, when the conference was prepared in a phase of the movement's development and in a constellation of world events which were not very favorable. These world events, which were very contradictory, and the clashes, had their repercussions on the situation in the movement. There were many evil prophets saying that the movement was entering a crisis, a downhill crisis, not only the movement, but also the policy of nonalignment, and that this would be shown by the next conference, which will end in great failure.

We discussed this a great deal, thought about it a lot and Comrade Tito devoted exceptionally great attention to this: oriented our preparations, our actions and, at one moment, he (?concluded) that we must oppose all these negative tendencies, must go to the sixth conference, that we must all go to the sixth conference and make of it not a failure but a great new success, a confirmation of the historic value of the policy of nonalignment. We must overcome the particular difficulties which had appeared in the movement and accumulated and we must make it capable, and increasingly so, of being the vehicle of that policy.

The then prime minister of India, Desai, and Vajpayee, minister of foreign affairs, were at that time visiting Brioni, and there was a lot of discussion about this then. President Tito proposed--a proposal which was adopted--that he and Prime Minister Desai should make a short, special statement that they would be going to Havana, which was the summons for all statesmen of the nonaligned world to go to Havana. As is known, Havana was a great success, and as many say, Havana was Tito's success. This means the success of the genuine, authentic policy of nonalignment. And this was symbolically expressed in the resolution of gratitude proposed by the sixth summit conference to Comrade Tito. I should say that this was a spontaneous event, but a very logical one, indeed. It somehow came about by itself and was accepted as something which had to be done.

When we spoke about all these standpoints with Tito he would tell how this policy had been formulated and how the movement was formed. He always stressed how the terrain had been prepared by a few of the then most important statesmen of the new world, the newborn world which had emerged as a fact and reality upon the hotbed of World War II, from the anticolonial revolution and from national liberation wars and struggles, how the terrain had been prepared for the policy of nonalignment to be formed and the nonaligned movement to be established. These statesmen were first and foremost: Nehru, An-Nasir, and then Nkrumah, Sukharno and Sekou Toure and many other statesmen of the new liberated and newly-formed nations.

After Bandung (the anniversary of which was just recently marked), when Comrade Tito had learned the results of that conference of Afro-Asian countries and the principles of peaceful coexistence which had been formulated, he posed for himself questions, reflecting constantly about the world in which we live: No longer can all countries be the object of the policy of a few of the most powerful countries of the world; they must become the subject and must influence the sort of world that we all live in. Then he came to the conclusion that Bandung would become something universal in the world. This, we might say, was the idea at the source, the starting point of what we called, at first, the noninvolved policy, and which we later called by a more adequate name--the policy of nonalignment. The blocs at that time ruled the world so absolutely that noninvolvement in bloc policy meant precisely the greatest commitment to a refusal to be reconciled with such a state of affairs in the world. Comrade Tito always emphasized that it is precisely the policy of nonalignment which is truly the most active form of positive operation and struggle for a different, more just world.

As concerns Yugoslavia, we could indeed find the first source of our nonalignment as far back as Tito's ideas and standpoints during the national liberation struggle; for instance, in the decisions of the First and Second Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia sessions, or in Tito's speech on this in 1944, or in that speech delivered in Ljubljana in 1945, and so forth. In general, nonalignment is for us Yugoslavs an indissoluble and permanent part of our social essence. It is indissolubly linked with the multinational character of our community and our self-managing socialism

In addition to the global dimension of Tito's policy, it is precisely this which has become a general universal value. It is this which unites us together today and which will remain permanently linked with Tito's name, something which of course can fill us, the nations, nationalities and working people of Yugoslavia,all the citizens of our country, with great pride, that we had Tito, that Tito is ours. But it fills us also with a [word indistinct] and immeasurably great responsibility in the future, that of maintaining and continuing Tito's cause.

Serbia's Vidic Address

AU071901 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 6 May 80

[Speech by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at the central Serbian republican commemorative session for President Tito in Belgrade--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades: At this time immeasurable grief fills the hearts of the workers class, millions of the working people of Yugoslavia and all the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. The Serbian people and the nationalities living in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, part of the brotherly Yugoslav community, are bidding farewell to the leader of the socialist revolution, under whose leadership they attained the greatest achievements in their history, confirmed and implemented the work and ideas of their greatest sons, many generations of warriors and revolutionaries and gained true freedom and equality in a brotherly community of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

We are closing our ranks even more, relying on our own forces, on the firm system of our socialist institutions and organizations, on the constructed system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, ready to defend our independence and freedom in the way taught by Comrade Tito.

The transformation experienced by Yugoslavia, and the Socialist Republic of Serbia within it, in the course of these decades of socialist development, is admired in the world for its extent and achievements and the demonstrated firmness and durability of what has been created. None of this was achieved easily and without effort, and nothing was given to us as a present.

Our era of social and anticolonial revolutions has Tito as one of its giants, a historic personality respected by all progressive mankind. The ideological and practical contribution of Comrade Tito to the struggle and the progressive development of the international workers movement, to the development of free and democratic relations within it and to the creative application of socialism as a science under contemporary conditions is tremendous.

The peace-loving and always consistent and principled foreign policy, Tito's visionary strategy of the policy of nonalignment, the persistent struggle aimed at overcoming the dangerous bloc divisions and confrontation have yielded and continue to yield more and more significant results every day. A wide movement of nonalignment has been created in the world as a strong factor of the defense of peace and a gradual progressive transformation of the very essence of the existing international relations.

It is difficult to find an example in political history of a relatively small country achieving such respect and influence in international relations and making such a great contribution to the cause of peace and progress as is the case of Tito's Yugoslavia. Relying on the strength imparted to it by internal unity and stability of the socialist system and on the prominent place it gained in the international community, Yugoslavia is able to continue to develop, comprehensively and richly, its social being and to protect its independence, territorial integrity and freedom.

Comrades, the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, whose importance in the historic progressive movement is becoming clearer and clearer every day and whose importance is delineated more and more clearly, will remain forever linked with Tito's name. In all the three stages of its development, Comrade Tito stood at the head of the forces carrying the revolutionary currents.

Tito's work in consolidating and building the leading shock force, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and at the same time the careful and broad development of comprehensive mutual links between the party and the class, the party and the working masses, the party and all the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities that cared for social justice, national equality and independence of our country were of decisive importance in the preparation of the socialist revolution.

On this basis of the ties between the strong, ideologically and organizationally united vanguard of the workers class and the movement of the broad masses of the people, Comrade Tito developed the strategy of the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution.

This was not an application of bookish prescriptions nor a mechanical repetition of the experiences of the revolutionary transformations achieved under different historical circumstances. It was an original strategic idea based on Marxist teaching and a profound knowledge of the conditions of our country, the traditions of the liberation struggles of our peoples, their strivings and ideals, and the readiness for sacrifice in order to implement them.

In the contemporary epoch, Tito's strategy of the road to socialism implemented through our national liberation struggle was the precursor of a number of revolutionary transformations attained in the past few decades. From the very same sources of Tito's thought--which is to say, the revolutionary feeling for the new, a Marxist vision of the future society of emancipated labor and a free human association, and a deep conviction that the creative force of this new world is made up of the widest masses of working people and they alone can create this new world--the contemporary foundations of the ideological sources and practice of our socialist self-management arose.

A constant improvement and completion of the democratic and humanistic content of socialist self-management remained to the end the subject Tito's greatest concern. With his initiative to set up collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, Tito directed and encouraged strong social activities toward an even more consistent and fuller expression of self-managing and delegate relations and an elimination of the remnants of bureaucratism and political monopolism from places where decisions on social affairs are made.

The proposition that the basic force of the system of socialist self-management consists of the self-managingly organized workers class and all the working people and that they directly express their opinions on achievements, difficulties and problems and directions of further development, and that they act in a decisive way and make their own decisions in this respect is an expression of Tito's democratic, class socialist view that he constantly demonstrated.

Comrades, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia are building their common life in full freedom and independence. The Serbian people--who together with all the other brotherly peoples and nationalities found in Tito's Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that state and social framework that enables them to develop all their creative national and social forces with the utmost impetus--attained in the experience of life in common in the equal community of our peoples and nationalities in unswerving trust in the institutions that they have been building for decades on the foundations of Tito's policy of a free settlement of relations among our peoples and nationalities.

We are convinced that the strongest guarantee of our free future lies precisely in the preservation and comprehensive building of the SFRY, within which the Serbian people, too, find the fullest conditions and guarantee for their development as a free nation.

Josip Broz Tito even as a young worker and socialist at the beginning of this century displayed a lively interest in the socialist workers movement of Serbia.

In the post-war socialist building, Comrade Tito always helped us to open up new opportunities of social development and to eliminate the difficulties in that respect. He always advised us that we must recognize the mainstream of the revolution. He told us that we must always wage a struggle against bureaucratic dogmatism, spontaneity and petty bourgeois liberalism and nationalism.

In the difficult times of the Cominform in 1948, the Serbian people and the nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia rallied around Tito, with their sleeves rolled up and minds alert, working devotedly on the tasks of the reconstruction of our country devastated in the war. They stood up in defense of their own right to a free choice of the roads of their internal development, in defense of the right of all the peoples and nationalities of new Yugoslavia to be able--after a bloody war in which we, too, sacrificed millions of people in the struggle of the anti-Hitlerite coalition for a complete defeat of fascism--to enjoy deservedly the fruits of freedom for which, in common with the other peoples and nationalities, they gave all they could.

In the seventies when a split occurred in the leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia concerning the political course and stagnation in the development of self-management occurred under the pressure of technocratic liberalism, Comrade Tito once again extended precious help to the communists of Serbia, opening up fresh prospects for progressive actions of the League of Communists in our republic with the aim of its further progress, the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities.

Comrade Tito constantly displayed a lively and concrete interest in the overall development of our republic, the socialist autonomous provinces and other regions. Comrades, led by the League of Communists headed by Comrade Tito, the working people, peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia have gained precious historical experience. They have learned that with united forces they can master the greatest difficulties and win the most difficult battles. This tremendous force and self-confidence of the people freely managing their fate, who know what they defend and what they fight for, is the greatest guarantee of the durability of Tito's work. The grave, painful moments of the farewell to the beloved person of President Tito are experienced by a Yugoslavia that is morally and politically ready to unswayingly continue along Tito's road. Eternal glory and immeasurable thanks to our dear comrade, Josip Broz Tito.

Kosovo's Bakali Comments

LD072248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0428 GMT 7 May 80

[Speech by Mahmut Bakali, member of the LCY Presidium and president of the Kosovo LC Central Committee, at a commemorative meeting of the top organs and leadership of the sociopolitical organizations of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in Pristina--date not given]

[Excerpts] Comrade Tito was also actively involved in the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the people's Socialist Republic of Albania, stressing the creative role and the responsibility played in this by the Albanian nationality in our country as a factor of establishing bridges of trust and friendship between the Albanian people and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. His greatness as a revolutionary strategist and man is also expressed in the fact that nothing ever shook him in his constantly positive attitude toward the Albanian people and their love of freedom and courage. He was always committed to good-neighborly cooperation between our country and Albania, deeply convinced that this cooperation was of lasting and mutual benefit, proceeding from those principles from which we proceed, as a socialist and nonaligned country, in our cooperation with all neighboring and other countries, which are: respect for the equality, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference, [words indistinct] and equal cooperation, the inalienable right of every nation to an independent path in its internal development and life, and that differences should not be an obstacle to cooperation.

Tito was always committed to the support for the security and independence of Albania, linking this with the security of our country and of this part of the Balkans. He was committed to the international recognition, affirmation and defense of the independence and integrity of Socialist Albania following World War II, just as he was committed to giving genuine internationalist support and aid to the development and consolidation of the party and of the national liberation struggle in Albania, and to reciprocal cooperation in our joint glorious struggle against the common occupier.

We stress with special pride that Tito's correct Marxist-Leninist policy on the nationality question is successfully implemented, tested and proved precisely in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In consistently implementing the policy of Comrade Tito and of the LCY in our province we have attained major results in enhancing national equality and the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, of which we are very proud and which we guard as something of the greatest value. We have attained particularly significant successes in the development of the policy of national equality following Tito's revolutionary measures at the fourth Brioni plenum with a view to eliminating bureaucratic-etatist forces which hampered the development of correct intranational relations, and which were accompanied by numerous deformities, through a successful struggle against liberalistic-bourgeois and nationalistic tendencies.

BELGRADE HOLDS COMMEMORATIVE SESSION FOR TITO

AU071358 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian, jointly with the united radio stations of Serbia, at 0955 GMT on 7 May carries a live relay of the commemorative session of the organs and organizations of Belgrade for President Tito held at the Hall of the Kolarac People's University in Belgrade.

The announcer says that nearly 1,500 guests are present at the session. They are representatives of the work collectives, the sociopolitical organizations and veterans. The Presidium of the session consists of Dusan Gligorijevic, Zivorad Kovacevic, Vladimir Babsek, Dragan Jovic, Uros Bajic and Bojan Bugarcic, the announcer reports.

At 0957 GMT Dusan Gligorijevic, who presides at the session, opens the session. Following the Yugoslav national anthem sung by a choir, Gligorijevic delivers a brief eulogy to Tito and calls on those present to pay a 1-minute silent tribute to Tito.

At 1002 GMT Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, addresses the session. In his 23-minute speech Kovacevic recalls Tito's great merits for Yugoslavia and Belgrade, with which he was closely connected during the past 40 years. Kovacevic stresses that many of Tito's important decisions were made in Belgrade, ranging from the appeal to the Yugoslav peoples to rise against the occupier in 1941 to self-management and the most recent one on the need to introduce collective work and responsibility. Among the foreign political events connected with Belgrade, Kovacevic mentions the Belgrade declaration of 1955 between Tito and Khrushchev, and the first conference of the nonaligned countries in 1961. Kovacevic also emphasizes that the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities must continue with Tito's work.

Following the singing of the Internationale, the live relay ends at 1027 GMT.